

BOROUGH OF POOLE.



Annual Report

FOR 1928

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough

BY

R. J. MAULE HORNE,

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER,
ETC.

Borough and County of Town of Poole.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1928

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
BOROUGH & PORT OF POOLE

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE
OF THE BOROUGH

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R. J. MAULE HORNE,

M.A., (Hons.), M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health; School Medical Officer;

Port Medical Officer;

Medical Superintendent, Borough Isolation Hospitals;

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare;

Director, Public Health Laboratories.

PART I	...	PUBLIC HEALTH.
PART II	...	PORT SANITATION.
PART III	...	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
PART IV	...	SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

PART I.

Public Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1928.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR :
ALDERMAN W. P. HUNT, J.P.

Chairman :
COUNCILLOR J. C. W. JULYAN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :
COUNCILLOR C. GREY EDWARDS.

Aldermen :
L. D. BALLARD, J.P. H. S. CARTER, J.P.
A. SHUTLER.

Councillors :

F. J. BACON, J.P.	R. C. CARTER
H. J. CHAPMAN	A. J. DACOMBE
W. G. HECKFORD	H. G. LUCAS
R. MACMAHON	R. T. MILLEDGE
MISS C. H. J. PATTERSON, J.P.	S. T. PRESTON
J. G. RIGLER	W. H. SANSOM
E. O. SCALLON	J. W. WHITE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health ...	R. J. MAULE HORNE, M.A. (Hons.) M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspectors ...	P. W. WHEELER, CERT. R.S.I., M.S.I.A. C. A. TRIM, CERT. R.S.I., M.S.I.A. J. POWER, CERT. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Health Visitors ...	MRS. H. I. PARTRIDGE, C.M.B. CERT. R.S.I. MISS L. HOOPER, C.M.B., A.R.S.I. MISS B. A. SYDENHAM, Cert. Nurse MISS C. C. MOUNT-BATTEN, C.M.B. S.R.N.
Chief Clerk ...	F. B. EDWARDS
Clerks ...	MISS I. E. TAPPER H. A. BARNES MISS I. D. MAYNARD
Laboratory Assistant ...	D. W. ROGERS
Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital	MISS J. L. WATT, S.R.N.
Disinfectors ...	H. G. NIPPARD

PART-TIME SPECIALISTS.

Ophthalmic Surgeon ...	ALEX STABLES, M.B., C.M.
Nose and Throat Surgeon ...	S. K. HUTTON, M.D., B.Ch., resigned September, 1928. C. SALKELD, M.B., B.S., appointed October, 1928.
X-Ray Specialist ...	D. D. MALPAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Anaesthetist ...	J. C. A. NORMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Dental Surgeons ...	L. B. MYERS, L.D.S., M.B.E. R. G. S. HOLMES, L.D.S.
Public Analysts ...	C. G. MOOR, M.A., F.I.C. W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C.
Veterinary Surgeon ...	J. S. WOOD, M.R.C.V.S.

PREFACE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Eighth Annual Report on the general Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough.

The next "Survey" Report, i.e., covering a five-yearly period, will be due in 1930. Meanwhile, the present Report merely gives an indication of progress or otherwise during the year 1928.

The general opinion on the year may be one of reasonable satisfaction, gathered from the following points:—

- (1) The rapid growth of the population.*
- (2) The low Corrected Death Rate of 10.02*
- (3) The slightly increased Birth Rate of 17.3.*
- (4) The new low record of Infant Loss of 50.2 per thousand births.*
- (5) The exceptionally low loss from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of .61.*
- (6) The average school attendance of 89.7, in spite of an unhealthy autumn.*
- (7) The addition of 514 new houses.*
- (8) The laying down of a further 4½ miles of water main.*
- (9) The soil sewerage of a further 6 miles of public and private roads.*
- (10) The progress of the Town Planning Scheme.*
- (11) The building of the open-air swimming baths.*
- (12) The increase of incoming shipping to 257,095 tons.*

On the other hand, it is to be regretted that maternal mortality, that is, deaths of mothers from conditions adversely influencing directly or indirectly the physiologically healthy and natural process of child-birth, from which we were spared altogether in 1927, reached the high figure of 8.

I have again to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committees, the Heads of other Departments, and my entire Staff, Office, Out-Door and Hospital, for their continued co-operation and support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE.

Poole, June, 1929.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough. 7,964 acres ($12\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), not including 2,220 acres ($3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) of tidal waters and foreshore.

Population : (a) As at Census of 1/4/21 ... 43,649
(b) Estimated by Registrar-General as at 30/6/28 ... 52,940

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1921) ... 9044

Number of Houses completed since Census ... 3269

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921) ... 10,350

Rateable Value £292,643

Sum represented by a Penny Rate £1,219

Rate Cost of Services : **1927** **1928**

Infectious Hospitals 1.2d. 2.0d.

Prevention of Disease4d. .4d.

Salaries7d. .6d.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal 10.8d. 9.9d.

Collection, etc. of Refuse 8.8d. 8.7d.

Public Baths and Washhouses2d. .2d.

Parks and Open Spaces 4.7d. 4.4d.

Public Conveniences5d. .4d.

Food and Drugs Acts1d. .1d.

Building Inspection9d. .8d.

Port Sanitary Service1d. .1d.

Maternity and Child Welfare3d. .3d.

School Medical Service 1.5d. 1.5d.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Borough of Poole occupies the extreme South-East corner of the County of Dorset, and is the largest Town in the County. The extreme width from East to West is about 7 miles, and from North to South about 4 miles.

The plateau of Parkstone and Branksome behind the older parishes of Poole, Longfleet and Hamworthy, rises sharply at Constitution Hill and Newtown in the West, and continues East to Canford Cliffs, Branksome Park, and the Eastern boundary of the Borough, which is also the County Boundary between Dorset and Hampshire.

As to geological formation, the parish of St. James is situated in alluvium ; that of Hamworthy on valley gravel, Bagshot beds and plateau gravel. Sandbanks is of blown sand. In Parkstone and Branksome, the geological stratum is mainly the Bagshot beds of sand, brick-earth, pipe-clay, and lignite, with many pockets of plateau gravel. The Reading beds, lying below the above-mentioned strata, separate them from the chalk, which, although it comes to the surface a few miles North of the town, does not outcrop within the Borough.

The extensive enclosed waters of the Harbour, sheltered themselves by the Purbeck Hills, exert a controlling influence on the temperature, rendering the surrounding areas cool in summer and tempering the cold in winter. Hence the Town escapes many of the damp sea mists to which the coast line is subject.

The dependability of its general climatic conditions is now being more fully recognised, and the Town is rapidly increasing in popularity as an all-the-year-round Health Resort, especially by people who have spent many years in tropical or sub-tropical countries.

An abundance of pine woods serves to maintain and to enhance the value of an equable climate, and to give the district a high claim as a recuperative centre for those liable to Bronchitis and Asthma.

The quite exceptional rate of development which has been a marked feature of the last five years also unfortunately brings with it the threat of diminution of the pine-clad areas. It should therefore be the desire and the practice of every owner of ground in the Borough—and the Corporation itself is a land-owner—to see that no tree be sacrificed where this can reasonably be avoided, knowing that the Town will be for ever the poorer. The Hills and the Harbour may be said to defy time; but if Poole will maintain its pride, it must preserve its pines.

It is interesting to record that only thirty years ago the first blades of rice grass (*Spartina Townsendii*), which now covers some square miles of the Harbour, were found there. As a natural shore-binder this grass is of considerable value, and is being elsewhere used as an assistant in reclaiming low-lying foreshore land.

SUNSHINE AND RAIN.

For many years the value of a Health Resort has been largely gauged by its daily sunshine, as recorded by the sun's direct light on sensitized paper. Modern investigation, however, is upsetting old theories, and now a much more valuable estimate of the health-giving value of the sky over an area is obtained by recording the actual strength of the "ultra-violet" rays of the vault, as they reach the earth's surface. It is, in short, this "irradiation" of the earth which makes life possible, which gives the land its "green-coat," and which determines Nature's normal standards.

If we obstruct these ultra-violet rays in their passage towards the living body, the body suffers either by rickets, anaemia, or some other fault of "deficiency." Therefore, the less we allow these rays to be obstructed or filtered away by our surroundings, such as metal, wood, smoke, dust, glass, clouds, and other ray-dense substances, the more will we benefit physically.

It is estimated that, while industrial furnaces make soot to about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., domestic coal fires give off about 5 per cent. of the weight of coal burned, and that during fine weather a cubic centimetre of Town air contains 2,000 particles of extraneous matter. The health of a town, then, is to a very important extent

at the mercy of its domestic flues, and the difference between "burning" and "consuming" coal is a subject worthy of serious study by the rate-paying public.

In May, 1928, the Public Health Department of Poole commenced recording the "irradiation value" of the sky over the Town. Since the institution of these records, the average monthly figure up to the end of the year for those places for which continuous daily charts are available has been as follows :—

Torquay	...	7.63 units.
Poole	...	6.17 "
Hampstead	...	5.87 "
Davos (Switzerland)	...	4.88 "

Fluctuations of temperature are also of importance to the seeker after health. In Poole the mean Summer and Winter temperatures differ by 11.8 degrees.

In the year under review, for the period since records were undertaken, the daily average *minimum* temperature readings were as under (Plateau level, 200 ft. above mean sea level).

May	...	45.5°	September	...	48.7°
June	...	49.2°	October	...	48.1°
July	...	53.8°	November	...	44.7°
August	...	53.6°	December	...	34.5°

With the exception of December, which ushered in one of the severest winters on record, the small variation in this monthly minimum average is worthy of note.

The average rainfall for the Town is 31 inches. In 1921, an exceptionally dry year, the total year's rain of 18.2 inches fell on 119 days.

In 1928, measurable rain fell on 174 days. The wettest month was October, when 7.77 inches fell, and the driest May, with 1.19 inch. The seaward slopes of the Town received 38.81 inches, the amount reaching the top of the plateau level being 4.37 inches less.

LOCAL CONDITIONS, OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

There is no definitely industrial "Zone" in the Town, except inasmuch as trade seeks sea-borne or rail-borne facilities. The Pottery, Brick and Tile industries locate themselves where the appropriate natural material offers itself. A portion of the Borough still retains a semi-rural character, but building developments are rapidly changing the aspect.

Industrial employment is found chiefly in the Pottery, Brick, Earthenware and Tile manufactures, the engineering trades, building and associated trades, timber yards, fishing and dock labouring, Gas Works, etc. At the Branksome end of the Borough a considerable element of the residents find employment in the neighbouring County Borough of Bournemouth.

Unskilled labour—quayside and general—forms a larger percentage than is desirable. A low wage-earning capacity militates against an improved social standard—with consequent hardships in health and in disease.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF.

Since 1921, the average number of unemployed men, women, boys and girls in the Borough each year has been as tabulated below. In 1928 the figure has risen to 700, the month of least unemployment being July with 506, and the heaviest figure being found in November with 1015.

It will be noticed that the fluctuation in the unemployment figures from year to year does not appear to influence directly to any appreciable extent the figures representing those receiving relief in some form at the hands of the Board of Guardians.

Year	Average of Unemployment	Unemployment as at December	Relief as at December
1921	1179	1402	1386
1922	938	969	1443
1923	626	460	1106
1924	366	517	1128
1925	361	686	1182
1926	625	625	1206
1927	492	896	1609
1928	700	913	1320

PUBLIC PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

Apart from the extensive and picturesque sands and sea-front, the Borough is well supplied with open spaces, which act as "lungs" for the use of the general public. These are:—

Poole Park	...	...	42 acres
Ladies' Walking Field	...	...	9 "
Wimborne Road	...	...	13 "
Longfleet	...	...	1 "
Constitution Hill	...	...	7 "
Parkstone Park	...	...	3 "
Jubilee Road	...	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$ "
Alexandra Park	...	...	7 "
Compton Acres	...	...	2 "
Lilliput	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
Canford Cliffs	...	...	12 "
Branksome Park and Chine	...	...	$31\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sandbanks	...	...	12 "
Hamworthy	...	...	$34\frac{1}{2}$ "

In the Public Parks there are three bowling greens, 13 grass and four hard tennis courts, in addition to facilities for football, cricket, hockey, sports meetings and boating.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		Male	Female	Total	Birth Rate
<i>Births</i>	{(a) Legitimate.	431	448	879	} 17.3 per 1,000 of population.
	{(b) Illegitimate	17	20	37	

Deaths :

Total Deaths, 621 General Death Rate : 11.92 per 1,000 of population.

Corrected Death Rate : 10.02 per 1,000 of population.

Maternal deaths. Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth :—

- (a) from Sepsis : 1
- (b) from other causes 7

Infantile Deaths, or deaths under one year per 1,000 live births :

- (a) Legitimate 43. Rate : 49. } Combined
- (b) Illegitimate : 3 Rate : 81 } rate 50.2

Deaths from Measles (all ages) : 3

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 5

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2) : 1

The following statistics are based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year, 1928, of 52,940 inhabitants.

The Birth Rate was 17.3 per 1,000 of the population. For the country as a whole the rate was 16.7, and .1 above that for 1927. The greater Towns and County Boroughs have a higher rate of 16.9, the smaller Towns having 16.7

The Infantile Death Rate. This is discussed in detail in the section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare. The rate of deaths per 1,000 live births has happily fallen to a new low level of 50.2. In 1927 it was 58.1. For England and Wales as a whole, the 1928 infantile death rate was, in the great Towns, 70, in the smaller Towns, 60, with an average of 65.

The Marriage Rate. For 1928 this was 15.1 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 16.0 in 1927.

The Death Rate. The general death rate for the year was 11.92 as compared with 12.31 for 1927. For the whole country the death rate was 11.7, which is 0.6 below the rate for 1927.

Speaking generally, in an essentially residential district like Poole, the influx of population tends to be elderly : to a busy manufacturing centre, a younger adult life is attracted. This factor helps to keep the death rate high in the former case.

In an industrial town, the proportion of population which reaches the age of 65 years is about 33 per cent. of the whole. In Poole, of all deaths during recent years, over 40 per cent. have

exceeded that age, and in the years 1927 and 1928, over 50 per cent.

In estimating what is described as the Corrected Death Rate for Poole, the Registrar General makes an allowance for any abnormal "age distribution" of the population, and also for the "sex distribution," which shows the death rate in a more favourable light, when these two modifying factors are taken into account.

The resulting death rate is actually 10.02 per 1,000 of the population. This method of gauging the relative healthiness of a district is more accurate than by reference to the General Death Rate.

The Cancer Death Rate. The total deaths from malignant disease in 1928 were 75, which gives a death rate of 1.42 per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1927, the figure was 1.45. For England and Wales in 1928 the rate was 1.42.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 32, a continued reduction, of 4 on 1927 and of 14 on 1926. The resulting rate is .61 per 1,000 of the population, the figure for England and Wales being .755.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The main water supply for the district is provided by the Corporation Waterworks at Corfe Mullen, about 6 miles N.W. of the Town. A section of the population, numbering about 7,000 at the East end of the Borough is supplied from the reservoirs of the Bournemouth Gas & Water Company.

The consumption of water supplied by the Borough Scheme reached in 1928 the total of 508,671,000 gallons, representing an increase of 16,500,000 gallons over 1927. This includes the provision of water supplies to Broadstone and other adjacent outlying districts. It is therefore not easy to deduce an individual daily consumption average for the Borough.

The system of purification by chlorination provides the Town with water of a high standard of bacterial purity, samples of well and tap water being periodically submitted to examination in the Borough Public Health Laboratories.

The geological strata from which the wells draw the water cause this to be of "hard" quality. It fluctuates about the maximum point of hardness which is considered tolerable as a standard for general use.

During the year, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new water mains have been laid.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

514 completed houses have been added to the total during the year. A considerable portion of these has arisen in unsewered areas from the inevitable urbanisation of semi-rural districts. The result is a continued increase in the number of cesspools with which the Health Department has been called upon to deal, from 490 in 1926, 610 in 1927, to 783 in the past year. There are also 62 pail closets on the Department's books.

The chief non-sewered roads are shown below :

District.				No. of cesspools	No. of times emptied.
Alder Road ...	...	...	..	3	8
Beaconsfield Road	...	...	...	7	44
<i>Brixey Road</i>	...	...	...	17	47
Cornelia Crescent	...	...	...	15	57
<i>Cynthia Road</i>	...	...	...	22	140
Fancy Road ...	...	...	...	8	27
Foxholes :	Foxholes Road	...	...	8	26
	Limekiln Road	...	...	10	28
	Sandy Lane	...	...	4	5
Good Road ...	...	...	...	7	12
Guest Avenue	...	...	...	12	42
Hamworthy :	Blandford Road	...	...	52	287
	Lake Road	...	...	33	148
	Lulworth Avenue	...	...	8	28
	Various	...	...	14	90
<i>Kinson Crescent</i>	...	...	...	12	92
Old Wareham Road	...	...	...	27	173
<i>Ringwood Road</i>	...	...	...	72	311
Rosemary Road	...	...	...	21	35
Rossmore :	Fortescue Road	...	...	2	13
	Marline Road	...	...	2	41
	Rossmore Road	...	...	8	13
	<i>Southill Road</i>	...	...	6	26
	Stanfield Road	...	...	4	8
St. Clement's Road	...	...	...	16	81
Stanley Green :	Darby's Lane	...	...	9	121
	<i>Dorchester Road</i>	...	...	37	243
	Enfield Road	...	...	5	12
	<i>Oakdale Road</i>	...	...	11	83
	<i>Oakfield Road</i>	...	...	28	149
	<i>Stanley Green Road</i>	...	...	53	405
	Palmer's Road	...	...	20	82
<i>Tatnam Road</i>	...	...	...	47	332
Upper Churchill Road	...	...	...	7	44
Wallisdown ...	...	...	...	28	105
Whitecliff Estate :	Whitecliff Road	...	...	17	202
	Sandbanks Road	...	...	4	39
	<i>Castledene Road</i>	...	...	17	100
	Whitefield Road	...	...	2	6
<i>Wimborne Road</i>	...	...	...	43	388
Winston Avenue	...	...	...	32	100
Various ...	...	...	...	33	110
Total	...	...	...	783	4303

Areas included in the above list which are at present in process of being soil-sewered in whole or in part are shown in italics. About 325 houses should by this means be connected up to the main sewers during the incoming year.

There falls to be set against this the continued activity in building which breaks new ground, for the most part unsewered. It is estimated that a further 150 cesspools will require the Department's attention during the next twelve months.

The average cost per cesspool per year, including periodical purchase of plant, has been, in

1922-23	...	£4 18 0	1925-26	...	£4 0 0
1923-24	...	£3 1 0	1926-27	...	£3 4 6
1924-25	...	£2 13 0	1927-28	...	£2 18 0

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

The main services are carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department, acting under the direction of the Public Health Committee.

In 1924 motor vehicles were first used for this work to reinforce the horsed vans and to deal with the areas more distant from the refuse tips. Five one-ton Ford end-tipping vans are now in use, but the method of collection is still rather out of date. The area of the Borough is so large that a long haulage is inevitable. The exposed nature of many of the roads, and the fact that the Town is a growing health resort, necessitates the urgent adoption of up-to-date mechanical, low-level loading, automatic-covered vehicles.

Trials have already been made with the latest model S.D. freighter and the Eagle patent rotary body vehicle, and a demonstration is awaited of the operation of the new "Kuka" vehicle. By this means it is hoped that the type of vehicle most suitable for the district will soon be adopted.

With regard to the disposal of house refuse, a deputation has visited other areas to study at first hand, e.g. salvage and incineration at Brighouse and Birmingham, the tip system at Bradford. As a result of their report, a trial of the latter system was decided upon, and employees were sent to Bradford to gain experience in its special local features. The method has not been found wholly successful in Poole, owing to the Whitecliff tip being a seaboard one, subject to ebb and flow of tide, and some complaints have resulted. Alternative schemes are now under consideration.

Street cleansing has been expedited and improved by the provision of a "Lacre" motor sweeper. This machine has proved very efficient and economical. A machine brush has also been adopted for attachment to the rear of motor lorries. This is most useful on special occasions, particularly during the autumn to assist in the removal of leaves.

Generally the street cleansing of the Borough is about to be

reorganised. It is proposed to divide the area into districts with a man responsible for each particular area. The existing old-fashioned orderly trucks it is proposed to replace with covered orderly bins, two of which will be carried on one rubber-tyred chassis. These bins when full will be placed by the roadside, unlocked and emptied by the first refuse cart which passes, and put back on the roadside. Meanwhile the sweeper will have reserve bins with which he will continue at work without waiting periods.

The collection of trade refuse is governed by the following charges :—

FISHMONGERS AND BUTCHERS.

(a) Ordinary collection charge 15/- per annum.

OTHER TRADES.

(b) Ordinary collection charge 7/6 „

(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ cart load per week „ £2 10s. „

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ £5 „

(e) 1 „ „ „ „ £10 „

Limewashing is of valuable assistance in maintaining the cleanliness of courts, enclosed backyards and alleys. It is not only of value in itself, but has a stimulating effect on the surrounding householders, who respond extremely well. The result is that the general condition of these places is distinctly complimentary to the people and to the Town. This work is carried out by the Public Health Department twice yearly.

Opportunity is also taken during the School vacations to disinfect all the Elementary Schools of the Borough.

POPULATION AND HOUSING.

The population of the Borough, as ascertained by the Registrar-General by Census in 1921, was 43,649. The estimate of the same authority for the population as at mid-year 1928 was 52,940. Determining an approximate figure for the end of the year under review, the number 54,000 may be adopted.

The housing of this population was, at December, 1928, established as follows :—

As has been shown in previous Annual Reports, the available accommodation in houses at date of last Census (1921) after eliminating undesirable conditions of living and overcrowding was : 8283

The total number of houses required for a population of 54,000 (at 4.5 persons per house) is 12,000

The housing shortage at December, 1928, assuming no building since Census, was 3,717

To meet the shortage of 3717 houses, dwelling houses have been provided as under :

1921 :	170	1925 :	621	
1922 :	145	1926 :	574	
1923 :	227	1927 :	499	
1924 :	519	1928 :	514—	3269

This shows a shortage of provision of accommodation of 448.

Elimination of the existing shortage. It should be understood that in adopting 51,000 as a basis of population, all influencing factors have been taken into consideration, influx and outflow of residents, details of births, marriages and deaths, etc.—that is to say, housing provision on this basis should bring accommodation to a normal and satisfactory standard.

On the last day of 1928, 233 houses were actually under construction, 20 of these being part of a Municipal scheme. This Municipal scheme includes a further 58 houses approved but not yet commenced, so that the assured house building as determined at this date amounted to 291 houses, carrying an apparent shortage balance into 1929 of 157 houses of all types.

For this Borough, provided it maintains its present popularity as a healthy residential area, the process of increment of population, based upon the average increase for the past seven years, is such that 300 houses will be required each year to cope with it. To meet this demand, which has no connection with “overcrowding” as the expression has been interpreted in part justification of Corporation housing schemes, is partly the function of the contractual and speculative builder.

HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings. Prior to the current high rate of room-rentals, which has rendered the Byelaws with respect to these houses inoperative, there were 8 on the Register. Two have since closed, and 4 visits of inspection have been made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

These houses are chiefly of the older type of spacious family residence, subdivided into lets of from one to three rooms. The sanitary arrangements and water supply in most leave much to be desired. In some cases, the topmost tenants require to carry their fresh water from the common yard, this temporary supply being stored in the combined living and sleeping room.

Common Lodging Houses number three, two in St. James’ area and one in Branksome. They were visited 70 times.

Poole, as a seaport town, feels the need of a controlled Model Lodging House. It would cater for the visiting seamen, who would be saved from possibly risky associations. It would also provide healthy rest for a certain nomadic element of unskilled labour.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Fresh Water. These are situated close to the Guildhall and consist of five cubicles with lavatory accommodation.

During the year these Baths have been used 5,270 times, compared with 5,826 in 1927. These figures include children of Elementary Schools, for whom special facilities are provided on two days in the week at a nominal charge of one penny. 1,092 children attended, as against 1,330 in the previous year.

Salt Water. There is a free open-air tidal Swimming Bath on the foreshore at Baiter, of which full advantage is taken during the summer months.

Plans have also been approved for the construction in the main Public Park and close to the sea of an up-to-date sea water swimming enclosure, in keeping with its surroundings, and as a useful recreational centre bound to prove a valuable addition to the attractive open-air undertakings of the Town.

The exceptional facilities for natural sea-bathing provided at Sandbanks were during the year enhanced by the opening of one of the finest bathing Pavilions in the country.

RAT CONTROL.

Poole being a Port, both the rarer Black Rat and the commoner open-air Brown Rat are to be found in the Borough. The obligation to deal effectively with rats falls, under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Order, 1919, upon the owner or occupier of premises infested with them. To assist in the clearing of premises harbouring these rodents, a charge of 3/6 being made, 41 visits were made for private occupiers in 1928. It is the custom to re-visit the premises and grounds the day after baits are laid, to collect unused baits, and every precaution is taken to prevent domestic animals from gaining access to the material used. A leaflet of advice and warning is also delivered at each place dealt with.

The experience gained in dealing with quayside grain stores, etc., agrees with the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, namely, that to get good results, the rat must be treated to an attractive change of diet from that to which it gets ready access.

Wherever poultry food, eggs and young chickens are kept, rats are likely to be attracted. This, combined with the fact that many of the more secluded wooded areas of the Borough are now being cleared for habitation, calls for an appeal to those who keep hen-runs to consider their neighbours who do not. New poultry-houses and chicken-coops should be made rat-proof as far as possible, and the food should be stored in rat-proof receptacles.

The refuse tips of the Borough are still an unfortunate necessity, and a modified evil only in so far as they are assisting to reclaim ground which otherwise is unserviceable. The nature of the tips makes them a happy hunting ground for rats. During the year 9 raids on the tips have been carried out.

Any figures dealing with rat control are bound to be hypothetical, as the actual dead rats openly discovered are not accurate indication of the number that have fallen to the bait. From the following results obtained, however, during the past four years, it may safely be assumed that the rat population is being more than held in check.

Year	Baits laid	Refuse tips Sewers, etc.	Private Premises	Dead rats found
1922	34,000	49	43	2,259
1923	36,000	57	52	1,260
1924	34,000	28	39	820
1925	19,330	22	46	323
1926	15,200	30	32	435
1927	12,800	21	32	390
1928	14,300	15	41	439

MOSQUITOES.

The system of spraying the fresh-water lakes and ponds with paraffin for the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae was continued within the Borough during the past year.

Between April and September, the hottest period of the year, periodical visits were made to the fresh-water lakes, etc., requiring attention. A total of 76 gallons of paraffin was used at these places, and 38 visits made, the fresh-water lake in Poole Park being sprayed on 18 occasions, the Branksome Chine Lakes 11 times, and the Coy Pond 9 times.

FOOD.

In addition to the ordinary inspection of foodstuffs and meat, certain important Regulations lay down lines of action which the Inspectors of the Department follow in safeguarding the public in the matter of the maintenance of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops, the Sale of Milk and Cream, the Sale of Food and Drugs, the control of Slaughterhouses, etc.

Considerable recent legislation, particularly in the direction of the supply of clean, wholesome milk and sound meat, entails redoubled exertions on the part of the Inspectors and of the Health Department, but the work is willingly done in the knowledge that the community will gain.

79 formal samples of New Milk were taken for analysis. Three of these were found to be adulterated. In the action taken in these three cases, a fine of £5 was inflicted in one, the case was dismissed in the second instance, and a caution given in the other.

Reviewing the standards of milk found by analyses in recent years, these are found to be as under :

1922	...	Fats	3.74 per cent.	Non-fatty solids	9.00 per cent.
1923	...	"	3.48 " "	" "	8.56 " "
1924	...	"	3.49 " "	" "	8.76 " "
1925	...	"	3.46 " "	" "	8.79 " "
1926	...	"	3.70 " "	" "	8.79 " "
1927	...	"	3.59 " "	" "	8.79 " "
1928	...	"	3.47 " "	" "	8.72 " "

With a view to detecting tuberculous infection in milk supplies, and to identifying the source of the taint, the Borough Laboratories examine periodically sale samples taken by the Inspectors. 48 samples were thus tested. The germ of tuberculosis was not found.

Opportunity is taken in the Laboratory to examine for extraneous solid matter—otherwise “dirt”—the samples of milk submitted for report. In this respect a definite improvement has been found, the average being in 1927, 17.5 parts per 100,000 while in 1928 this was reduced to 14.1 parts per 100,000.

There are no underground Bakehouses in the Borough.

All butchers' shops comply with the Regulations requiring provision of suitable window-shutter facilities.

Table G. enumerates the samples taken by the Inspectors under these Acts, and subjected to analysis as to genuineness or presence of preservative.

The Report of the Borough Analysts on their work for the year is appended:—

“REPORT ON WORK OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS FOR 1928.”

“During the year 1928, 144 samples were submitted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, of which nine were returned as adulterated, yielding a percentage of adulteration of 6.25.

“Three of the adulterated samples were of milk; one contained eight per cent. of added water, and the other two were deficient in fat to the extents of sixteen and two per cent. respectively.

“Altogether, seventy-seven samples of milk were analysed, and their composition on an average was 3.47 per cent. of fat, and 8.72 per cent. of solids-not-fat. While few averages for the year are available at the time of writing, it seems probable that 1928 was above the average for fat content, but the town supply was very definitely below the average and poorest in fat for many years.

“One sample of butter was reported as adulterated owing to the presence of 0.08 per cent. of boric acid. Such addition had only been an offence for eight weeks at the time this was sold, but manufacturers had had two years' notice of the matter. There has been in many quarters an obvious intention to ignore the provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations until such time as the Authority administering the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts showed such ignorance or contempt to be not worth while.

“The twenty-one samples of butter contained, on an average 15.05 per cent. of water, a substantial increase (of half of one per cent.) on the preceding year's average and a consequent depreciation of the food.

“Lard improved during 1928 so far as freshness went. The free fatty acids ranged from 0.40 to 0.70 with an average of 0.56 per cent. in the thirteen samples examined.

“Dripping was satisfactory in the case of one informal sample, but another informal sample contained 2.8 per cent. of fatty acids, and a formal sample from the latter source contained 2.9 per cent. The last two were reported as adulterated. There are limits beyond which it is not fit to allow fatty acids in edible fats, and for dripping two per cent. is the maximum that can be left unnoticed. It is a boundary more in favour of a vendor than of a consumer.

“The genuine sample of dripping contained one per cent of fatty acids, and laboratory records for the last eleven years show

that six other samples of dripping have been analysed. For one instance the feature was not recorded, the others gave respectively 0.23, 0.96, 0.84, 0.56 and 2.07 per cent. of free fatty acids. It is therefore exceptional for dripping to be stale in the town.

"Seven samples of pork sausages were analysed. Moisture in this article is variable, and in these ranged from 27.0 to 41.8 per cent., with an average of 35.5 per cent. One sold frankly as preserved bore the label "These Sausages contain Preservative" as required by the Second Schedule of the Preservatives Regulations. This sample contained 200 parts Sulphur Dioxide per million (an amount up to 450 parts is permitted by the Regulations).

"Two samples of sausages, one informal and one formal, each contained one-tenth per cent. (7 grains per pound) of boric acid, and were certified as adulterated.

"Seven samples of ice cream were analysed. This article is always liable to contamination with poisonous metals and especially with zinc from galvanized metal with which it gets in contact. The tendency to pick up zinc is enhanced if the article is old, and there is still more risk where the ice-cream is alternately frozen, allowed to thaw and refrozen. Yet another point is that the zinc is often very unevenly distributed through the bulk, the part next some metal being much richer in zinc, than a distant part. The various samples contained respectively 0.07, 0.10, 0.07, 0.05, 0.035 and 0.14 grains per pound. The last-named exceeded a safe amount, and a certificate of adulteration was given in respect of it. Microscopical examination of the ice-cream showed some lacking in bacterial cleanliness owing to the presence of yeasts, motile bacilli, cocci, and filaments of the mould known as *Oidium lactis*, *Oospora lactis* and as "white mould." The filaments of this mould only occur in milk and milk-products that have aged.

"Mould spores are ubiquitous, and every article that has been exposed to air contains them. Since ice cream is a favourable medium for the development of mould, any will develop mould if kept too long. Usually, however, before mould is obvious, lactic or acetic fermentations render the cream uneatable.

"Growth of mould is retarded by strict attention to cleanliness, but ice-cream is pre-eminently an article that calls for consumption as soon after preparation as possible.

"Ice-cream is particularly liable to decomposition, and even when refrigerated and kept refrigerated, bacteria, moulds and yeasts will in the case of certain species continue to grow, though less readily than at air temperature. For this reason, except where ingredients are sterile to start with and are kept sterile after mixing, it is very important that only sufficient should be prepared at a time to provide for immediate needs.

"A prescription analysed was one of eye ointment, and consisted of atrophine sulphate, cocaine hydrochloride, yellow oxide of mercury and soft paraffin. Unexpected results that had followed its use were probably due to an idiosyncrasy to atropine. The dispensing was not at fault.

"In addition to samples previously mentioned, two samples of skimmed milk, two of margarine, two of cheese, two of coffee, one of tea, four of pepper, and two of ground ginger, were analysed but presented no points of special interest."

(signed) WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,
Joint Public Analyst.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT 1922.

The number of Dealers in Milk operating in the Borough is as under :

Description.	As at 1927	Registered in 1928.	Removed from register	Total
Retail Purveyors	64	7	2	69
Purveyors of Bottled Milk only	—	6	—	6
Wholesalers	15	1	—	16
<i>Licences under Special Designations :—</i>				
To sell Certified Milk ...	1	—	—	1
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk	1	1	—	2
Grade A Milk	1	2	—	3
Pasteurised Milk	1	—	1	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one Licensee in the Borough, carrying on the trade of Bone Boiler. The trade has been kept under supervision, and occasion did not arise for action in connection with the work.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Swine Fever. During the year four suspected cases were reported to the Board of Agriculture, but in no case was the disease confirmed.

The Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1922, has remained in operation during the year. Under this Order, licences are required on the movement of swine from markets to premises within the Borough.

Active co-operation has existed throughout the year between the County Police and the Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and duplicate licenses of all movements into the Borough are sent from the Police throughout the market towns of Dorset to the Borough Inspectors. During the year, seven prosecutions were instituted for failure to deliver up licences in accordance with the Order, and the negligence resulted in three fines of 10/- each, one of 20/-, two of 40/- each, and one of £5.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease. The Borough was free from any suspected case during the year. Owing to outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease within the County, Poole was declared an infected area for the purposes of the Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1925, and the Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas) Order came into force on November 4th, and remained in force until the 19th of the same month.

During the period, 30 licences for the movement of animals within

the Borough were granted, and 42 licences granted for the movement of animals from outside the Borough to premises within.

Close co-operation existed between the Ministry Inspectors and the County Police during the outbreak, and as a result of the information received, the Borough Inspectors were enabled to trace all animals admitted into the Borough for the week preceding the outbreak. In all cases where slaughter had not taken place, Form D was served under the Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1928, isolating stock until the restrictions were withdrawn.

Anthrax. During the year, one suspected case of Anthrax was reported to the Board of Agriculture, but the case was not confirmed.

The action necessary under the Anthrax Order of 1910 was taken, including isolation of the premises, disinfection, and the burning of the carcase.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is great need of a modern Public Slaughterhouse for the Borough. A considerable proportion of the butcher meat consumed in Bournemouth is killed and dressed in the Poole slaughter-houses, which number eleven, and are scattered over an area of some 12 square miles.

The introduction of the recent Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924, puts an entirely new aspect on the work of the Meat Inspectors.

While an average of 418 visits was made in the years 1921-1924 during times when the Inspectors had reason to expect killing to be taking place, the new obligation on the part of a butcher and others to give at least three hours' notice of intention to slaughter has had the effect of raising the calls on the Inspectors' time in 1927 to 1,040 visits, and in 1928 to 993 visits to slaughter-houses.

Parallel with this, the visits paid to butchers' shops, which averaged 633 in the previous four years, increased in 1927 to 1,633 and in 1928 to 1,718.

It can be readily understood how much of the Inspectors' time could be released for other very necessary duties if all killing were concentrated on one central abattoir, where each butcher has his own stall.

Private Slaughterhouses in the Borough.

	1920	1925	1926	1927	1928
Registered ...	2	—	—	—	—
Licensed ...	12	14	15	12	11
Total ...	14	14	15	12	11

CEMETERIES.

The Borough has three Municipal cemeteries, which by recent extension of nearly 15 acres will lengthen the available "life" of the ground by about ten years.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars of the work of inspection carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, and the Public Health Acts are to be found in Table J.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS, ETC.

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 The Public Health Acts, Amendment, Act, 1890.
 The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
 The Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1899.
 The Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II to V.

Local Acts.

Poole (Extension) Order, 1905.
 Confirmed by the Local Government Boards' Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1905.
 The Poole Corporation Water Act, 1906.
 The Poole Corporation Act, 1919.
 The Poole Corporation Act, 1928.

Bye-laws.

<i>Date of Approval.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
9th November, 1899.	Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
20th December, 1895.	Sanitary Conveniences.
1st May, 1896.	Common Lodging Houses.
4th May, 1896.	Slaughter Houses.
24th December, 1896.	Nuisances.
11th January, 1907.	Cemeteries, Management of.
13th November, 1907.	Good Rule and Government.
6th July, 1911.	Houses Let-in Lodgings.
14th August, 1911.	Public Bathing.
18th May, 1925.	Nuisances (Keeping of Animals).
14th April, 1926.	New Streets and Buildings.
7th October, 1927.	Slaughterhouses.

Regulations.

1907.	Cemeteries.
1907.	Good Rule and Government.
1908.	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
	Connections of Drains of Buildings with Sewers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Control of Infectious Diseases. The Borough Public Health Laboratory examines free of charge all pathological and bacteriological specimens submitted by medical practitioners, Health Visitors, School Nurses or Hospitals, the report being telephoned where urgency is of importance. Particulars of work done in this sphere will be found in the portion of the Report dealing with the Laboratory. As the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer, Medical Officer under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, Port Medical Officer, Superintendent of the Fever Hospital, Director of the Laboratory, and Honorary Pathologist to the Cornelia Hospital, he is thus enabled to keep himself in intimate personal touch with illness, which it would be impossible to maintain in a town of larger population.

Absentee Reports from the School staffs are checked and followed up by the School Nurses and School Attendance Officers; and systematic swabbing of sore throats and discharging nostrils, both at home and in the School Clinics, is a valuable aid to checking a school outbreak, as often an unsuspected case is thus disclosed and spread prevented.

The Health Visitors, by the operation of the Notification of Births Act, are able to track out such infantile conditions as Ophthalmia, Pemphigus and Erysipelas.

Diphtheria antitoxin is available free to medical practitioners on application to the Public Health Office, on certificate of emergency.

For the cleansing and disinfection, and disinfestation of verminous persons and their belongings, Alderney Hospital is equipped with baths and steam disinfector.

The disinfection of premises, after infectious illness, is carried out by the Department's employees under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

It has not been found practicable to introduce the tests for susceptibility to Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and immunising methods, associated with the names of Dick and Schick.

It will be noticed that in Poole chickenpox is a notifiable condition. This is very necessary to assist in the control of the spread of Smallpox, especially with so large a percentage of unvaccinated children.

Hospitals.

Baiter Hospital, on the Baiter Peninsula in Poole Harbour, is kept in reserve for Smallpox cases. It has 20 beds, with an experienced Nurse as Resident Caretaker. It was once opened during the year to receive an unvaccinated adult case, who had, so far as could be ascertained, contracted the disease in the Midlands while employed on cross-country motor goods traffic. One further patient and a contact from an area in the North of Dorset were

admitted about the same time. All three patients returned to their homes well.

Alderney Hospital is situated in a very healthy position near the landward boundary of the Borough on high gravel soil. It can accommodate 73 patients, and consists of 6 blocks, with administrative buildings, disinfecting station, and motor ambulance.

To Alderney Hospital, 197 cases have been admitted during the year, compared with 147 in 1927.

Of these, 144 were from the Borough, 19 from Poole Rural District, 11 from Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District, 12 from Christchurch, 7 from the Military Stations in the County which are served by the Borough Hospital, and one each from Wimborne, Swanage, Wareham, and the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District.

There were two deaths, one from the Borough and one from the last-mentioned district, both being cases of Diphtheria admitted in a virtually moribund condition.

Scarlet Fever. 65 Borough cases were admitted, and 33 from external authorities. A further 17 Borough cases were found on admission to be conditions other than Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria. 43 Borough cases were admitted, and 10 from outside districts. Five other cases were found to be conditions other than Diphtheria.

Other Diseases. The remaining Borough cases consisted of Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Scabies. All were discharged in good health.

Total Admissions. Table H. tabulates these.

Total Incidence. Table I. shows the age incidence and the Borough areas in which the various infectious diseases have occurred.

Attack and Death Rates of the usual Hospital-treated infectious diseases for the year, given below show the Borough as compared with the country as a whole.

Attack rate per 1,000 population	Year	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever
Poole ...	1920	—	1.61	2.89	.11
	1921	—	2.04	1.78	.07
	1922	—	.91	.77	—
	1923	—	.20	.11	.02
	1924	—	.81	.49	.02
	1925	—	.24	.75	—
	1926	—	.77	.26	.04
	1927	—	1.48	.04	.02
	1928	.02	1.60	.89	.02
England and Wales	1928	.32	2.61	1.55	.09
Death Rate per 1,000 population					
Poole ...	1928	—	—	.02	.02
England and Wales	1928	.00	.01	.06	.01

Disinfection. In addition to the ordinary routine work for the Hospital, the Disinfecting Station has collected, dealt with and returned 1170 articles, varying in size from double bedding to handkerchiefs.

The steam disinfector is of the jacket type, working up to 40 lbs. pressure per square inch, manufactured by Manlove, Alliott & Co., Nottingham.

Cost of Alderney Hospital and Disinfecting Station.

For post-war years the expenditure and income have been as under :

Year	Expenditure	Income	Net Cost
	£	£	£
1920-21	3318	212	3106
1921-22	2761	341	2420
1922-23	2703	471	2232
1923-24	1656	611	1045
1924-25	1922	705	1217
1925-26	1907	696	1211
1926-27	2360	1113	1247
1927-28	2621	402	2219

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Dorset County Council is the Local Authority for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis.

Particulars are given below of the position as regards the incidence of the disease for recent years.

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms
1921	100	8	1	—	42	6
1922	67	9	3	1	51	6
1923	56	14	9	—	45	11
1924	64	11	2	—	40	7
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1926	50	10	13	—	46	5
1927	54	8	16	—	36	6
1928	45	11	6	1	32	9

For the year under review, the details are as follows :—

Age Period	New Cases.								Deaths			
	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M	F	M	F
	Prim- ary Noti- fications	Reno- tifica- tions	Prim- ary Noti- fications	Reno- tifica- tions	Prim- ary Noti- fications	Reno- tifica- tions	Prim- ary Noti- fications	Reno- tifica- tions				
0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
5	5	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
10	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
20	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	—
25	3	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	5	8	1	—
35	5	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
45	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
65& over	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
T'tal	28	3	17	3	6	1	5	—	17	15	7	2

Of the 32 deaths from the pulmonary form : -

1 had not previously been notified ;

9 had been notified during 1928 ;

6 " " " " 1927 ;

3 " " " " 1926 ;

5 " " " " 1925 ;

1 " " " " 1924 ;

1 " " " " 1923 ;

4 " " " " year uncertain.

2 were diagnosed by post-mortem examination.

The proportion of notified and non-notified pulmonary cases dying in recent years has been as follows :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Previously notified	25	20	31	25	25	28	28	40	32	29
Not notified	16	19	11	26	20	12	5	6	4	3
Total	41	39	42	51	45	40	33	46	36	32

Occasion has not arisen during the year for applying the operation of Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal to hospital of certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis); of or the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, controlling tuberculous subjects in the milk trade.

The Laboratories are approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as a pathological institute for the purpose of examinations in connection with Tuberculosis in Animals (Tuberculosis Order of 1925).

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Administration and treatment is in the hands of the County Council. A Clinic in the Borough itself is very necessary. At present the nearest available Centre is at the Royal Victoria Hospital. No alteration in this respect has been effected during the year.

Two persons who presented themselves to the Medical Officer of Health for advice were referred thither for treatment.

The number of patients who attended the Clinic, registered as resident in the Borough of Poole, was 59 compared with 57 in 1927.

Sex	Syphilis			Gonorrhoea			Diagnosed as Non-Venereal
	Treatment completed	Ceased attendance before completion of treatment	Still under treatment	Treatment completed	Ceased attendance before completion of treatment	Still under treatment	
M.	—	4	2	17	5	14	5
F.	—	1	8	3	2	3	4
Total	—	5	10	20	7	17	9

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This crippling and avoidable disease of infancy continues to be light in incidence, having fallen from 21 cases in 1921, to 9 in 1922, and to 4 in each of the next three years, and to 3 in 1926, 2 in 1927 and 5 during 1928. In all, except one impaired vision in 1921, full sight has been preserved.

BOROUGH PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

The sphere of gratuitous utility of the Public Health Laboratories includes the Hospitals in the Borough, the Medical Practitioners of the Borough, the School Medical Service, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the Food Inspectors.

For reports on materials coming from outside the Borough small charges are made.

Charges are also made for special work, such as preparation of vaccines, bacteriological tests of water samples, etc.

The work of the year is shown in the Table below :—

Diphtheria Swabs.

Hospital	...	...	...	...	298
Nurses and Clinics	.	...	...	...	589
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	178
Institutions	...	...	...	...	15
County	...	...	...	...	10
					—1090

Other Specimens.

Sputa	....	...	...	...	...	127
Urines	...	...	...	...	...	121
Urethral, Vaginal, Cervical and Conjunctival Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	49
Pathological Tissues	...	...	...	...	...	42
Hairs for Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	37
Blood for Wassermann	...	...	...	...	...	25
Analysis of Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	81
Bacteriological Examinations of water	...	...	...	...	...	23
Dejecta	...	...	...	...	...	19
Pus and pus swabs	...	...	...	...	...	22
Blood films and counts	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pleural fluids	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-spinal fluids	...	...	...	...	...	4
Breast milk	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blood for Widal Test	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blood for Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal fluid for Wassermann	.	...	...	...	...	2
Vaccine	.	...	...	...	...	1
Oysters	...	...	...	...	...	3

In 1927, 959 examinations and reports were made.

HOSPITALS, MEDICAL SERVICES AND NURSING ARRANGEMENTS AVAILABLE FOR THE BOROUGH.

(1) Hospitals and Sanatoria.

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Situation</i>	<i>Accommodation</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Tuberculosis ...	Various	Various	72 for County	County Council
Maternity ...	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	4 beds	Borough Council
Children under 5	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	8 cots	Borough Council
Infectious Diseases	Borough Isolation	Upper Parkstone	73 beds and cots	Borough Council
Small pox, etc. ...	Baiter Isolation	Poole	20 beds	Borough Council
Children's Convalescent ...	Swanage Memorial	Swanage	3 for Borough	Royal Red Cross Society
Venereal Disease	Royal Victoria	Boscombe	4 beds	County Council
General	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	102 beds	Voluntary effort

(2) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Classification.		Situation.	Provided by	
Tuberculosis	...	King Street, Poole	...	County Council
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	Council Buildings, Poole	...	Borough Council
" "	...	Branksome Council Buildings	...	Borough Council
Maternity and Child Welfare Association Consultation Centre and School for Mothers	...	Poole	...	Voluntary effort sub-
" "	...	Upper Parkstone	...	sidised by Borough
" "	...	Heatherlands	...	Council
" "	...	Newtown	...	" "
" "	...	Longfleet	...	" "
Elementary Schools, Minor Ailments	...	Council Buildings, Poole	...	Borough Council
" "	...	Council Buildings, Branksome	...	" "
Elementary Schools, Dental Operative Clinic	...	Council Buildings, Poole	...	" "
Elementary Schools, Nose and Throat Operative Clinic	...	Cornelia Hospital	...	" "
Elementary Schools, Eye Clinic	...	" "	...	" "
Elementary Schools, X-Ray Clinic	...	" "	...	" "
Venereal Diseases	...	Boscombe	...	County Council
General Dispensary	...	Langley Road, Branksome	...	Voluntary Effort

(3) *Professional Nursing in the Home.*

General. Two District Nurses for the Parkstone area are provided by the Parkstone District Nursing Association. One District Nurse, for work in the Poole, Longfleet and Oakdale districts, is provided by the Poole District Nursing Association.

These Associations are affiliated to the Dorset County Nursing Association.

Maternity. Ten certified Midwives are at present practising in the Borough. One District Nurse is provided by the Poole District Nursing Association for Maternity duties.

(4) *Ambulance facilities.*

(a) *Infectious Diseases.* A motor ambulance for one stretcher and one sitting case is stationed at the Borough Hospital. The area covered by this vehicle includes a considerable portion of the East of the County of Dorset, and Christchurch in Hampshire.

(b) *Non-infectious and Accident Cases.* The St. John Ambulance Brigade, Parkstone, have provided a motor ambulance for general non-infectious transport work. Fees are charged to suit all classes. Trained ambulance men are supplied.

There is also a hand ambulance quartered at Parkstone Park.

(5) *Other Institutional Provision.*

Unmarried Mothers. A Home for girls awaiting confinement, and for unmarried mothers with their infants, with four beds and four cots, is situated at "Oak Tree Lodge," Lower Parkstone. This is supported by voluntary effort.

Illegitimate Infants. The Hants and Dorset Babies' Home, in Commercial Road, Parkstone, is capable of boarding 23 infants. It receives an annual grant from Government funds, and is subject to supervision by the Medical Officer of Health.

Homeless Children. The Dorset Home, in West Street, Poole, with accommodation for 75 girls, is a recognised Industrial School under the Children's Act, 1908. A few local children are sometimes maintained in the Home, but the majority come from the London County Council area. Girls are retained till the age of 18. The majority ultimately go into domestic service.

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- A.—Vital Statistics—Quinquennial.
- B.—Deaths from all Causes.
- C.—Infant Mortality.
- D.—Births.
- E.—Housing.
- F.—Sanitary Inspection, Nuisances and Defects.
- G.—Food and Drugs.
- H.—Cases Admitted to Borough Isolation Hospital.
- I.—Infectious Diseases.
- J.—Factories and Workshops.

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TABLE A.

Vital Statistics, Quinquennial.

Year	Mid-year population	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.	Per 1,000 of Population.			
			Birth Rate.	Marriage Rate.	Death Rate.	Cancer Death Rate. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate.
1885	12957	86	39.5		18.7	
1890	14027	82	26.9		14.6	
1895	17050	126	29.5		15.1	
1900	18991	131	27.7		15.3	.9
1905	21804	113	26.7		15.7	1.3
1910	34168*	82	26.0	15.4	12.7	1.1
1915	42800	93	18.7	18.6	13.2	.8
1920	43400	75	23.6	22.0	10.8	.9
1925	46150	71.7	18.1	16.7	11.7	.71
1928	52940	50.2	17.3	15.1	11.92	.61
England & Wales, 1928		65	16.7		11.7	

* Enlarged Borough.

TABLE B.

TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH :—624

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS :—(a) of non-Residents registered in the Borough :—70.

(b) of Residents not registered in the Borough :—67.

NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH :—621. RATE :—11·92

CORRECTED DEATH RATE :—10·02.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Causes of Death.			All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and Under 2 years	2 and Under 5 years	5 and Under 15 years	15 and Under 25 years	25 and Under 45 years	45 and Under 65 years	65 and Under 75 years	75 years and Over	Total Deaths in Institu- tions.
All Causes :	Certified	...	621	46	12	10	13	20	68	137	149	166	—
	Uncertified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.	Enteric Fever	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2.	Small Pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7.	Influenza	...	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	32	—	—	—	1	5	16	6	4	—	8
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	9	1	—	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	2
12.	Cancer (Malignant Disease)	...	75	—	—	—	1	1	4	29	25	15	17
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Diabetes	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	—
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	59	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	20	27	3
16.	Heart Disease	...	82	—	—	—	—	—	5	16	27	34	11
17.	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	16	—
18.	Bronchitis	...	33	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	18	4
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	52	1	9	4	—	1	7	15	8	7	5
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	2
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	1	8
22.	Diarrhoea, etc.	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	10	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	1	5
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	7	5	4
26.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
27.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition	...	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	3
28.	Congenital Debility and Malformation : Premature Birth	...	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
29.	Suicide	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—
30.	Other Deaths from Violence	...	26	2	—	—	4	5	7	5	—	3	15
31.	Other Defined Diseases	...	85	4	—	2	3	3	3	21	16	33	20
32.	Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total			621	46	12	10	13	20	68	137	149	166	115

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 DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR, AND THE DEBTS OF THE
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			91. DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR
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			95. DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR
			96. DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR
			97. DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR
			98. DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR
			99. DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR
			100. DEBTS OF THE DEBTOR

TABLE C.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1928.

Causes of Death.	Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year.									Total Deaths under one year
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	
Prematurity	9	1	3	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Broneho-Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Idiopathic Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Inanition	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Congenital Defect	5	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	8
Convulsions	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Purpura Haemorrhagica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Marasmus	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Cellulitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Intestinal Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	18	4	5	1	28	7	5	4	2	46

TABLE

OF THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF THE

NAME OF THE VESSEL		DATE		PLACE		REMARKS	
1	1850	1	1850	1	1850	1	1850
2	1851	2	1851	2	1851	2	1851
3	1852	3	1852	3	1852	3	1852
4	1853	4	1853	4	1853	4	1853
5	1854	5	1854	5	1854	5	1854
6	1855	6	1855	6	1855	6	1855
7	1856	7	1856	7	1856	7	1856
8	1857	8	1857	8	1857	8	1857
9	1858	9	1858	9	1858	9	1858
10	1859	10	1859	10	1859	10	1859
11	1860	11	1860	11	1860	11	1860
12	1861	12	1861	12	1861	12	1861
13	1862	13	1862	13	1862	13	1862
14	1863	14	1863	14	1863	14	1863
15	1864	15	1864	15	1864	15	1864
16	1865	16	1865	16	1865	16	1865
17	1866	17	1866	17	1866	17	1866
18	1867	18	1867	18	1867	18	1867
19	1868	19	1868	19	1868	19	1868
20	1869	20	1869	20	1869	20	1869
21	1870	21	1870	21	1870	21	1870
22	1871	22	1871	22	1871	22	1871
23	1872	23	1872	23	1872	23	1872
24	1873	24	1873	24	1873	24	1873
25	1874	25	1874	25	1874	25	1874
26	1875	26	1875	26	1875	26	1875
27	1876	27	1876	27	1876	27	1876
28	1877	28	1877	28	1877	28	1877
29	1878	29	1878	29	1878	29	1878
30	1879	30	1879	30	1879	30	1879
31	1880	31	1880	31	1880	31	1880
32	1881	32	1881	32	1881	32	1881
33	1882	33	1882	33	1882	33	1882
34	1883	34	1883	34	1883	34	1883
35	1884	35	1884	35	1884	35	1884
36	1885	36	1885	36	1885	36	1885
37	1886	37	1886	37	1886	37	1886
38	1887	38	1887	38	1887	38	1887
39	1888	39	1888	39	1888	39	1888
40	1889	40	1889	40	1889	40	1889
41	1890	41	1890	41	1890	41	1890
42	1891	42	1891	42	1891	42	1891
43	1892	43	1892	43	1892	43	1892
44	1893	44	1893	44	1893	44	1893
45	1894	45	1894	45	1894	45	1894
46	1895	46	1895	46	1895	46	1895
47	1896	47	1896	47	1896	47	1896
48	1897	48	1897	48	1897	48	1897
49	1898	49	1898	49	1898	49	1898
50	1899	50	1899	50	1899	50	1899
51	1900	51	1900	51	1900	51	1900
52	1901	52	1901	52	1901	52	1901
53	1902	53	1902	53	1902	53	1902
54	1903	54	1903	54	1903	54	1903
55	1904	55	1904	55	1904	55	1904
56	1905	56	1905	56	1905	56	1905
57	1906	57	1906	57	1906	57	1906
58	1907	58	1907	58	1907	58	1907
59	1908	59	1908	59	1908	59	1908
60	1909	60	1909	60	1909	60	1909
61	1910	61	1910	61	1910	61	1910
62	1911	62	1911	62	1911	62	1911
63	1912	63	1912	63	1912	63	1912
64	1913	64	1913	64	1913	64	1913
65	1914	65	1914	65	1914	65	1914
66	1915	66	1915	66	1915	66	1915
67	1916	67	1916	67	1916	67	1916
68	1917	68	1917	68	1917	68	1917
69	1918	69	1918	69	1918	69	1918
70	1919	70	1919	70	1919	70	1919
71	1920	71	1920	71	1920	71	1920
72	1921	72	1921	72	1921	72	1921
73	1922	73	1922	73	1922	73	1922
74	1923	74	1923	74	1923	74	1923
75	1924	75	1924	75	1924	75	1924
76	1925	76	1925	76	1925	76	1925
77	1926	77	1926	77	1926	77	1926
78	1927	78	1927	78	1927	78	1927
79	1928	79	1928	79	1928	79	1928
80	1929	80	1929	80	1929	80	1929
81	1930	81	1930	81	1930	81	1930
82	1931	82	1931	82	1931	82	1931
83	1932	83	1932	83	1932	83	1932
84	1933	84	1933	84	1933	84	1933
85	1934	85	1934	85	1934	85	1934
86	1935	86	1935	86	1935	86	1935
87	1936	87	1936	87	1936	87	1936
88	1937	88	1937	88	1937	88	1937
89	1938	89	1938	89	1938	89	1938
90	1939	90	1939	90	1939	90	1939
91	1940	91	1940	91	1940	91	1940
92	1941	92	1941	92	1941	92	1941
93	1942	93	1942	93	1942	93	1942
94	1943	94	1943	94	1943	94	1943
95	1944	95	1944	95	1944	95	1944
96	1945	96	1945	96	1945	96	1945
97	1946	97	1946	97	1946	97	1946
98	1947	98	1947	98	1947	98	1947
99	1948	99	1948	99	1948	99	1948
100	1949	100	1949	100	1949	100	1949

TABLE D.
BIRTHS.

	Notified by			Not Notified	Total	Stillborn.		
						Notified by		
	Doctors	Midwives	Parents			Doctors	Midwives	Parents
Legitimate	200	210	21	—	431	7	7	3
	207	228	13	—	448	4	7	1
Illegitimate	7	8	2	—	17	—	—	—
	6	14	—	—	20	—	—	—
Total	207	218	23	—	448	7	7	3
	213	242	13	—	468	4	7	1
Grand Total	420	460	36	—	916	11	14	4

五二五

TABLE E.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) ...	514
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority	30
(ii) By other bodies or persons	133

1. Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection.

(1.) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	339
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidation) Regulations, 1925	38
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4.) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	256

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	218
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925

(1.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	10
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	26
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	25
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925

(1.) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	5
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	5
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit.	2
(4.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(5.) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

TABLE II

Hourly

Number of new houses erected during the year
 (1) Total number of new houses erected during the year
 (2) Number of new houses erected during the year
 (3) Number of new houses erected during the year

1. Total number of new houses erected during the year

(1) Total number of new houses erected during the year
 (2) Number of new houses erected during the year
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 (10) Number of new houses erected during the year

2. Number of new houses erected during the year

(1) Number of new houses erected during the year
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3. Number of new houses erected during the year

(1) Number of new houses erected during the year
 (2) Number of new houses erected during the year
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 (7) Number of new houses erected during the year
 (8) Number of new houses erected during the year
 (9) Number of new houses erected during the year
 (10) Number of new houses erected during the year

TABLE F.

Work of Sanitary Inspectors for the Year 1928.

	District.		
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Total number of visits to premises ...	2995	3901	3484
Visits re Infectious and other diseases ...	97	63	48
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases ...	77	36	53
Premises disinfected after other diseases ...	41	21	40
House drains smoke tested ...	41	26	99
House drains water tested ...	35	35	124
Drains repaired, cleaned, etc. ...	92	43	67
<i>Inspection of Licensed or Registered Premises.</i>			
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces ...	167	82	43
Slaughterhouses ...	57	760	176
Dairies and Milkshops ...	102	223	146
Cowsheds ...	12	160	34
Bakehouses ...	93	26	50
Houses let-in-lodgings ...	4	—	—
Common Lodging houses ...	57	—	13
<i>Inspections.</i>			
Butchers' premises ...	620	292	806
Greengrocers' premises ...	209	385	388
Fishmongers' premises ...	198	177	374
Fish Market ...	2	—	—
Schools ...	32	—	9
Ice Cream premises ...	32	29	32
Picture houses ...	22	—	—
Lavatories ...	80	244	58
Other premises ...	644	934	662
Inspections of work in progress ...	344	86	409
<i>Food and Drugs Acts.</i>			
Samples of food, etc., taken ...	23	56	64
Complaints received ...	—	3	1
Food destroyed : Fish, lbs. ...	1698	396	133
Flesh, lbs. ...	991	1510	1042
Vegetable, lbs. ...	40	—	4490
<i>Nuisances and Defects.</i>			
Premises requiring repair ...	99	76	68
Premises requiring cleansing or limewashing ...	57	29	43
Defective W.C. fittings ...	31	19	40
Defective yard surfaces ...	7	5	41
Defective eaves and downspouts ...	58	17	40
Defective sinks ...	23	15	18
Defective urinals ...	3	1	—
Defective manure pits ...	5	4	2
Animals improperly kept ...	3	5	13
Overcrowding ...	13	42	38
Offensive accumulations ...	1	12	8
Other nuisances ...	100	170	76
Informal notices served ...	110	100	92
Informal notices complied with ...	68	77	70
Statutory notices served ...	20	25	16
Statutory notices complied with ...	15	4	8

TABLE G.

WORK DONE UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

	Samples.						
	Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated	Vendor cautioned.	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk	*79	—	79	74	3	1	2
Pepper	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Butter	21	—	21	20	1	1	—
Lard	13	—	13	13	—	—	—
Ice Cream	5	2	7	5	2	1	—
Coffee	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Margarine	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sausages	3	4	7	5	2	2	—
Cheese	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Tea	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Separated Milk	||3	—	3	2	—	—	—
Dripping	1	2	3	1	2	1	—
Eye Ointment	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
	139	8	147	134	10	6	2

*Two broken in transit.

||One broken in transit.

These results indicate that the use of the proposed model is effective in predicting the behavior of the system.

TABLE H.

CASES ADMITTED TO ALDERNEY HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR, 1928.

			Admitted from Borough	Admitted from other Districts	Died during the year	Total Number of cases admitted
Scarlet Fever	...	...	65	33	—	98
Admitted as Scarlet Fever, but proving to be otherwise	...	...	17	—	—	17
Diphtheria	...	...	43	10	2	53
Admitted as Diphtheria, but proving to be otherwise	...	...	4	1	—	5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	3	2	—	5
Scabies	...	...	4	—	—	4
Measles	...	...	2	5	—	7
Pertussis	...	...	1	1	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	4	—	—	4
Mumps	...	...	1	—	—	1
			144	53	2	197

31 JULY

REV. JAMES H. T. JAMES, CARPENTER, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified During the Year, 1928.

Notifiable Diseases.	At all Ages	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality					Total Cases removed to Hos- pital	
										Ham- worthy	St. James	Long- fleet	Park- stone	Brank- some		
		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	Ages not known							
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	17	—	1	1	1	6	7	1	—	—	6	3	3	4	—	—
Chickenpox ...	174	6	40	115	11	2	—	—	—	—	15	15	60	81	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	29	—	3	5	3	9	7	2	—	—	10	10	4	4	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	85	3	16	58	8	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	11	45	80	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	51	—	—	8	10	23	7	3	—	—	11	6	14	19	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	12	—	1	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	1	—	—
Diphtheria ...	47	—	3	38	6	—	—	—	—	—	23	14	—	3	46	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Small Pox ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis ...	5	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—
Total ...	435	14	67	232	45	49	21	7	—	19	90	62	102	162	132	—

2) and 3) are D. Safford's names, and 4) is the

TABLE J.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of	
		Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	120	8	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	307	14	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	17	2	—
Total	444	24	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	26	26	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	7	7	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	6	6	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupations of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	—	—	—	—
Total	45	45	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

1. WHAT

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and

I have no objection made by Society in fact as it is

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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2. *Deinde, utrum sit in homine virtus sapientiae, et quid sit, et quomodo acquiratur.*

PART II.



Port Sanitation.



PORT MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Port of Poole includes, in addition to the Harbour proper and Poole Bay, all the landward area of waters enclosed by a line joining St. Alban's Head in the West with Hengistbury Head in the East.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also Port Medical Officer, and is assisted by Mr. P. W. Wheeler, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Nuisances for the Port. Close co-operation exists between the Officers of H.M. Customs, the Harbour Master, and the Medical Officer's Department.

With the development of the training bank, schemes for the deepening of the main-channels, the provision of additional wharfage accommodation, and the opening of the new Bascule Bridge over the entrance to Holes Bay, statistics of the tonnage of incoming vessels should provide a useful practical indication of the results achieved.

The following figures give a summary of recent traffic returns :

Period	Total Incoming Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.
1910-1913	1621	221551	136
1921	576	77460	135
1922	1085	160673	148
1923	1087	183697	169
1924	1141	190113	167
1925	1112	193782	174
1926	1093	182202	167
1927	1350	244343	181
1928	1370	257095	188

The public quay accommodation consists at present of 2,000 feet frontage with 16 feet of water, and a further 1,500 feet frontage with 12 feet of water, at Low Water Ordinary Tides. There are also some 2,500 feet of private wharves, some of which are equipped with the most up-to-date transporting machinery. The Harbour benefits from the proximity of the Isle of Wight in that the four tides caused by its lie enable vessels of maximum draught to enter or leave the Port during 16 hours out of the 24.

1. Amount of shipping Entering the Port during the Year 1928.

TABLE A.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be Defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied
				By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
FOREIGN	Steamers	137	31111	11	82	7	7
	Motor ...	48	3481	7	49	8	8
	Sailing ...	47	2881				
	Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...		232	37473	18	131	15	15
COAST- WISE	Steamers	903	201209	14	296	23	23
	Motor	133	11394				
	Sailing ...			7	219	14	14
	Fishing ...						
Total Coastwise ...		1138	219622	21	515	37	37
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...		1370	257095	39	646	52	52

II. Character of Trade of the Port.

(a) *Passenger Traffic.* There is a passenger service running between Poole, the Channel Islands and St. Malo. Apart from this, the passenger services are local, communicating between the Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, Poole, Swanage and Weymouth.

TABLE B.

Passenger Traffic During 1928.

No. of Passengers.				1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Trans-migrant
INWARDS	Local			5076	—	—	—
	France and Channel Islands ...			4	—	45	—
OUTWARDS	Local			5069	—	—	—
	France and Channel Islands			2	—	3	—

The third-class passengers represent Onion-men, who return to their homes *via* either Southampton or Weymouth.

Poole is not an "Approved Port" for the purposes of control of transmigrants.

(b) *Cargo Traffic.* The bulk of the traffic during the year has been with France, Belgium, Germany, Channel Islands, Spain, Irish Free State, Portugal, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Russia, in addition to English and Scottish Ports generally.

Imports from abroad were chiefly Timber, Stone, Manures, Bricks, Tiles, Cement, Slates, Potatoes, Onions, Oats, Cattle-feeding Cake; and by coastal traffic, Coal, Oilcake, Flour, Oils, Petrol, Clay, Stone and general cargoes.

Exports were chiefly Clay, Oils and general cargoes.

III. *Source of Water Supply.*

The water supply available for the Port and shipping is that of the Town Mains, which carry a chlorinated water of high bacterial purity from deep wells in the Corfe Hills in the vicinity. There are no water boats in use in the Harbour.

IV. *Infectious Diseases.*

(1) *Arrangements for detection of Infectious Disease on inward Vessels.* Masters of incoming ships report to H.M. Customs or Harbour Master, who are in direct telephonic communication with the Port Medical Officer.

(2) *Arrangements for notification to the Port Sanitary Authority of the arrival of inward vessels requiring special attention.* H.M. Customs Office and the Harbour Master are in telephonic communication with the offices of the Port Sanitary Authority direct. Immediate intimation of the arrival is passed by the former to the Port Medical Officer and Inspector of Nuisances.

There are no local facilities for communicating direct with incoming vessels by wireless. It would be an advantage if all incoming vessels equipped with wireless were required to send a message stating the probable time of their arrival in the Port, and whether any infectious disease is known or suspected to exist on board.

(3) *Method of boarding vessels on arrival.* The routine observed in the case of a vessel arriving at the Port which has not a clear bill of health as regards infectious disease is as follows. The vessel is piloted to the "Approved Boarding Station"—off Stakes Buoy—where it is boarded by the Port Medical Officer, Sanitary Inspector and Customs Officer before anyone on board

leaves the vessel. The Medical Officer, after making his inspection, gives his instructions in accordance with the provisions described below.

(4) *Arrangements for disposal of cases of infectious disease and for observation or surveillance of contacts.* The Port Sanitary Authority possess two Hospitals which are available for treatment of infectious cases, one at Alderney, near the landward boundary of the Town, and the other on Baiter Peninsula in the Harbour, the latter being reserved for Smallpox, Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever.

(5) *Arrangements for disinfection of infected quarters, bedding, clothing.* Alderney Isolation Hospital is the disinfecting station for the Port. The steam disinfector available there is of the jacket type, working to 40-lbs. pressure per square inch, manufactured by Manlove, Alliott & Co., Nottingham. Three whole-time employees skilled in methods of disinfection are available on emergency, with equipment for formaldehyde and sulphur vapour treatment of quarters and articles not suitable for treatment by steam.

(6) *Arrangements for cleansing of persons.* Alderney Isolation Hospital is also the Disinfestation Station for the Port, for cleansing and disinfesting verminous persons. Here a block, with reception, bath, and discharging rooms, is available, while clothing, etc., are treated by steam disinfection.

(7) *Arrangements for ambulance transport.* A motor ambulance maintained at Alderney Isolation Hospital, and in direct communication by telephone, is available. This vehicle can take one lying-down and two sitting cases, in addition to driver and nurse or attendant.

(8) *Arrangements for detection and treatment of Venereal Disease amongst Sailors.* Under the International Agreement regarding Venereal Diseases, suitable notices are available for all crews arriving in the Port, being issued to the Captain at first call. The Port Medical Officer is available for emergency advice. The local Treatment Centre is at the Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Boscombe, and to this all suitable cases are directed, with printed guidance. If an affected sailor is in Port only for a very short time, he is advised as to the site of the Centre at his next port of call.

(9) *Arrangements for bacteriological examination of rats and other material.* The Port Medical Officer is also Director of the Public Health Laboratories of the Sanitary Authority, where facilities exist for all routine and special examinations of bacteriological or pathological significance. The Laboratories are central, and in direct telephonic communication.

(10). *Cases of infectious sickness.* No cases of infectious sickness have occurred on vessels during voyage or disposed of prior to arrival, and no cases have been landed at the Port during the year, or during the previous five years.

V. Measures against Rodents.

(1) *Steps taken for detection of Rodent Plague.* Vessels are inspected on arrival, the master being interrogated. Periodical inspection of wharves, warehouses, etc., is made in the course of routine duties by the Inspector of Nuisances and one of the Authority's ratters.

(2) *Measures taken to prevent passage of rats between ships and shore.* Zinc hawser baffles are maintained in store for this purpose.

(3) Methods of deratisation of

(a) *Ships.* Sulphur dioxide fumigation is used.

(b) *Premises in vicinity of docks or quays.* Red squills, phosphorus, etc., are used, in accordance with experience gained as to suitability of bait. In this respect, see General Public Health Section, page 17.

TABLE F.

Rats Destroyed during 1928, on Vessels—Nil.

In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses :

Number of	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Black Rats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown Rats ...	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	31
Rats examined ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats infected with Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No vessels have arrived direct at the Port during the year from a port infected with, or suspected to be infected with Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox, or Typhus. Nine arrivals in the town from vessels disembarking passengers at other ports, and on board which Small Pox had occurred, were kept under observation until clear of quarantine.

Two seamen applied for treatment under the International Agreement regarding Venereal Diseases, and were directed to the local Treatment Centre at Boscombe. Suitable notices are, under the Agreement, available for all crews arriving at the Port, being issued to the Captain at first call.

All ships visiting the Port were clear of rats when inspected and there was no call to subject a vessel to measures of rat destruction during 1928.

VI. (1) *Hygiene, general.*

Sanitary defects (see Form A) were found on board 52 vessels. In all cases the defects were remedied after verbal notice. They consisted of dirty forecastles, (36); dirty W.C.'s, (14); uncovered water tanks (2).

(2) *Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.*

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during 1928	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	536	—	2	25
Other Nations ...	149	—	—	11

VII. (1) *Food Inspection.*

There are no imports of foodstuffs, except the marketing of onions and some potatoes from France.

The Authority's Analyst is available for examinations and reports, in addition to the local Public Health Laboratory service.

(2) *Shellfish.* Oyster fishing has been a staple industry of the District from time immemorial. There is evidence that Poole oysters were a relished delicacy even to the epicurean palate of the Roman visitors to these shores nearly 2,000 years ago.

The difficulty which had been met in recent years in maintaining a supply of oysters above reproach as edible shellfish was the result of the growth of popularity of the District, and the presence close to the shores of the Bay and Harbour, of a population of some 200,000 inhabitants. The oyster is naturally a pure vegetarian; it has considerable defensive powers against contamination from external sources, and, if placed in favourable circumstances, will effectually cleanse itself of any doubtful taint. Hence the present position of the trade in Poole oysters, viz., that oysters dredged from the Harbour generally shall be relayed at an approved area—the re-laying beds at Shipstal, in the Arne Reach of the Harbour—as a prior condition to their sale in open market.

Tests periodically carried out in the Borough Public Health Laboratories on samples of those which have been so re-laid for a period of fourteen days, show them to have become by the process a clean, marketable oyster capable of holding its own with the product of Whitstable and other reputed beds. The

actual Laboratory tests carried out gave the results in accordance with expectation, and show the dependability of the re-laying process at the Shipstal Beds :

6/3/28—Oysters from Shipstal Re-laying Beds—No. of Lactose-fermenting organisms, 4 per oyster.

20/3/28—Oysters from Poole Bay (near Old Harry Rock)—No. of Lactose-fermenting organisms, 120 per oyster.

20/11/28—Oysters from Shipstal Re-laying Beds—No. of Lactose-fermenting organisms, 6 per oyster.

The close season extends from 15th May to 30th September each year.

The following extracts from the periodical Reports of the Chief Fishery Officer of the Southern Sea Fisheries District Committee and of the Committee itself indicate the present condition of the Oyster industry as it affects Poole.

Quarter ending 22nd March, 1928.

"The condition of the oyster grounds throughout the district remains practically the same as it was in the corresponding period of last year. Very little spat has been found and this result has been attributed to the very cold spatting seasons in 1926 and 1927. The advent of one or two good spatting seasons would do much to promote the fertility of the oyster grounds. Good prices have been obtained for the oysters which have been taken and sold for re-laying purposes.

Ten licences have been issued for the dredging of oysters in Poole Harbour, and the grounds have been both dredged and cleaned. The total number of oysters that has been dredged during the current season is 50,000, being the number sanctioned by the Committee at the last quarterly meeting.

It was recommended that sanction be given authorising the dredging during the current season of 25,000 oysters from the fishery (except from that part of the fishery lying between Majestic Buoy in Wareham Channel and Saltern's Pier in Main Channel) for the purpose of being deposited in the laying grounds comprised in the lease granted to the Poole Fishermen's Society, Limited."

Quarter ending 21st June, 1928.

"The oyster season closed on the 15th May, and compared with the previous season I regret to say there has been very little improvement. If during the spatting season which has just begun we are favoured with good warm weather, we may look forward hopefully to the grounds being considerably improved. Most of the oysters that have been taken have been sold for re-laying purposes, and the prices obtained for such oysters have been very good."

Quarter ending 20th September, 1928.

"It was recommended that sanction be given authorising the dredging during the ensuing season of 25,000 oysters from the fishery for the purpose of being deposited on the laying grounds comprised in the lease granted to the Poole Fishermen's Society Limited, and that the question of sanctioning the dredging of further oysters be considered at the quarterly meeting to be held in December next."

Quarter ending 13th December, 1928.

"In the oyster grounds in the Solent there is a conspicuous absence of spat, and the past season must, I fear, be regarded as another addition to the poor seasons that the oyster fisheries have experienced. Taking the oyster grounds generally, it may be said that they are still in a very poor state, and in those grounds where it was usual in past years to dredge hundreds of oysters daily, only a few dozens can now be found."

PART III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

LIST OF COMMITTEE, 1928.

The Worshipful the Mayor :

ALDERMAN W. P. HUNT, J.P.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR C. GREY-EDWARDS.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MISS C. H. J. PATERSON, J.P.

Members :

ALDERMAN J. C. W. JULYAN, J.P.

COUNCILLORS :

H. J. CHAPMAN

H. W. CRABB

W. G. HECKFORD

J. R. MACMAHON

S. T. PRESTON

J. G. RIGLER

E. O. SCALLON.

Co-opted Members :

REV. R. FAWKES

MRS. FAWKES

MRS. TATHAM

MRS. SANSON

MISS EATON

INTRODUCTORY.

The more the general physical condition of the community is studied, the more we try to probe into and to eradicate the causes which act as a drag on healthy adolescence, whether in the home, in the school, or in the factory, the further back we are driven in our search for a means to fight these root causes, until we are forced to the conclusion that it will not do to wait until the school age to commence investigation and treatment. The beginnings of defective eyesight, of defective teeth, of "mouth breathing," are to be sought for and counteracted in the infant.

The "adenoid face" is reflected in the mother's bosom. It is not sufficient that the mother should breast-feed her baby. It is necessary that she should know the correct way to do it, and how she can keep herself fit to continue the process.

This is education, and education means not elementary lectures on Physiology, but "bringing out," as the word implies, what is latent in every expectant mother, the capability of rearing a healthy child on lines that nature, and not artifice, indicates.

But if the expectant mother herself is physically handicapped, should she be allowed to run unguided into a danger which may cost two lives?

And, in so far as this work fails to reach that section of potential motherhood which is either too poor, too timid to seek advice, thoughtless, improvident, involuntarily ignorant, or unconscious of impending difficulty, so far will it fail in its purpose.

ORGANISATION.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Four full-time Health Visitors work on the district allotted to each, visiting the newly-born and children up to five years of age, giving advice to mothers and expectant mothers, referring them, when necessary, for medical advice either to a Practitioner or to a Clinic.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are held at the Poole School Clinic on Mondays at 4 p.m. and on Thursdays at 11 a.m.; and at the Branksome Council Buildings on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., where expectant mothers, nursing mothers and their children, who for one reason or another do not attend either a family doctor or the Voluntary Association Centres, can interview the Medical Officer. The Health Visitors assist.

These Clinics, in conjunction with the home-visiting by Health Visitors, form a focus of investigation and assistance which leads in suitable cases to:—

- (a) reference to a General Practitioner, the out-patient department of a Hospital, a Dispensary, or a Voluntary Centre;

- (b) the issue of milk or dried milk—free or at reduced rate, either for mother or baby ;
- (c) admission to the maternity ward of Cornelia Hospital for some ascertained or expected complication of pregnancy, or where normal confinement cannot, from lack of suitable accommodation, be safely carried out at home ;
- (d) admission to the infants' ward at Cornelia Hospital in suitable cases of debility, wasting, etc. ;
- (e) admission to the Isolation Hospital in suitable cases of Puerperal Sepsis or Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The ante-natal side of this work is closely co-ordinated with the Obstetrical and Gynaecological Clinics of Cornelia Hospital, where also is the Maternity Ward.

Acting in close co-operation with the Health Department, the Borough of Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Association, formerly the Poole Mothers' Association—an old established body of voluntary workers—is a valuable asset in the advancement of health in the town. It is subsidised by the Borough Council, has the advantages of the services of six local practitioners, and two dental surgeons, and the assistance of the Borough Health Visitors, who, with a salaried Superintendent (C.M.B.) and many voluntary helpers distribute their energies over five Clinics and Schools for Mothers, in the Poole, Longfleet, Newtown, Branksome and Heatherlands districts.

RECOVERY OF COST OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Maternity Cases coming under the Scheme are of two kinds, (1) emergency, and (2) anticipated.

Bearing in mind that the principle involved is the reduction of maternal and infant mortality, emergency cases are admitted to Hospital on representation by a Medical Practitioner in attendance to the Medical Officer of Health that the case is a suitable one, and one in which delay would endanger the life of mother or of baby or of both.

After admission, enquiries are made in all these cases at the home (and if necessary from the husband's employer) by a Health Visitor, as to nature of husband's employment, total income, whether entitled to single or double maternity benefit, number in family, number of rooms in house, rent, etc.

It is found in some cases that a considerable doctor's bill has already been incurred, before the decision to seek admission into hospital is made.

With the qualification that poverty is not to be a bar to admission, it is obviously difficult to lay down a fixed basis which could equably be applied to any two successive cases. With a known fixed scale, many cases would be deterred from undertaking the expenditure, preferring to take the risk under home conditions.

The maternity grant, where earned, is in all cases taken as part payment.

In anticipated cases, i.e., those which by visits to ante-natal clinic have been found to offer possibility of difficulty or danger, or where home accommodation is inadequate or unsuitable, the above Health Visiting scheme of enquiries is applied, and a signed agreement as to the husband's preparedness to pay the whole, or any part adjudged by the Medical Officer of Health, of the Hospital expenses, is obtained before admission of the case.

Experience, however, has shown that cases expected to be normal have ultimately presented some complication which has necessitated the retention of the case, not for the usual fortnight, but for four or five weeks.

An anxious husband may have been quite honestly attempting to save up for the expected expenditure—having tried to ascertain what that is likely to be—and having signed his agreement on that basis he cannot with justice be bound by his agreement when the bill to be presented to him is perhaps more than doubled.

Hence the only satisfactory rule is that every case should be taken on its merits.

In *Child Welfare Cases* the financial condition of the parents is ascertained to be such as to preclude the possibility of the child receiving the required treatment in ordinary course.

There remains, however, the class of case still deserving of treatment on the principle of life saving, where the parents either through ignorance, inexperience, indifference or thriftlessness, would defeat the principle if left on their own responsibility for the welfare of the child.

It results that the income side of the account in this respect usually remains negligible.

WORK DONE UNDER THE BOROUGH SCHEME.

The Medical Officer of Health and the four Health Visitors have carried out the following work during the year.

(1) *Home Visiting.* The Health Visitors, and the Medical Officer where considered necessary, have paid 322 visits of advice to expectant mothers, and 9,127 visits to infants and children under school age.

(2) *Ante-natal, Post-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.* The Medical Officer personally attends all Clinics. At these, advice, and, where advisable, treatment, have been given to 151 expectant or nursing mothers, who made 1,119 visits to the Clinics; to mothers on behalf of their children in 392 individual cases, who made 2,831 clinic visits.

There was also established at Cornelia Hospital in co-operation, on Thursday afternoons, an ante-natal clinic, at which the expectant mothers who are waiting admission to the Maternity Ward under the Scheme meet, and are examined by, the Obstetrician who will attend them during their stay in the Ward.

In the ante-natal care of mothers, examination of urine is made every three weeks in the last three months. 60 such examinations were made in all.

(3) *Issues of Milk and Dried Milk.* In certain cases and under close supervision, dried milk is sold at cost price for use of infants where for definite reasons the mother's milk is not available. or where seasonal conditions render ordinary cow's milk undesirable. This part of the Scheme is self-supporting, but no profit accrues. 40 mothers benefited by this arrangement.

Cows' milk at reduced rates, or free issues of cows' milk, are allowed—in all cases to the amount of one pint per individual per day—where the household income does not exceed a sliding scale approved of by the Ministry of Health. It has been granted, usually in four-weekly periods and renewable, in 93 cases.

In 12 cases the issues commenced with those expecting to become mothers within three months, and about 35 mothers nursing their infants whose breast milk showed signs of insufficiency.

In 46 cases the milk was continued for the direct benefit of the infant, where for an ascertained reason the mother's milk was not available or suitable.

In 9 cases, the issue was carried into the second year, where home conditions were handicapping the child.

(4) *Hospital Services for Maternity and its Complications.* Accommodation is provided at Cornelia General Hospital and at the Borough Isolation Hospital (for Puerperal cases).

In 1928, 31 cases were admitted as compared with 33 in 1927, 10 of these were cases of emergency or anticipated complication. There was one infant death, and one stillbirth. Particulars are to be found on opposite page.

Under this part of the Scheme, £146 was recovered from the patients during the year, an average of £4 14s. 0d.

(5) *Hospital Treatment under Child Welfare Scheme.* Nine infants and young children have received attention as in-patients at Cornelia Hospital or at Alderney Hospital. Details are to be found on next page.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

Maternity.

No.	Nature.	No. of Deliveries.		Deaths.				Abortions.
		Deliveries.		Maternal.	Infantile.		Stillbirths.	
		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.
1	Slight contracted Pelvis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	Contracted Pelvis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Marked Varix	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Disseminated Sclerosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Cardiac	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
1	Albuminuria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Abnormal Presentation	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	Expected Complication	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Accommodation	11	9	—	—	—	—	—
31		18	13	—	1	1	—	—

Infants.

Provisional Diagnosis	Discharged.				Remaining in Hospital	Died.	Total.
	In Good Health	Improved	No Im- provement				
Marasmus, Nutritional	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total	5	1	1	1	—	2	9

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This threatened blindness in the newly-born child from a damaging infection of the eyes was found in four infants. All the cases were slight.

That the incidence of this disease is being well held in check is shown by the fact that since 1921 the number of cases annually has been 21, 9, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2 and 4 respectively.

Treated.		Result.		
At Home.	At Hospital.	Vision. Unimpaired.	Vision. Impaired.	Total Blindness.
—	4	4	—	—

MIDWIVES.

The 10 midwives practising in the Borough are under the supervision of the County Council, to whom they make the reports necessary when difficulties occur in the course of their work.

The recent stiffening-up of the regulations requiring the actual presence of a qualified medical attendant where an uncertified "maternity nurse" only has been engaged for the birth may be considered a useful factor in the reduction of infant death.

Of the total of 916 births during the year, 460 were notified by midwives.

VOLUNTARY WORK.

The Borough of Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Association. The workers of this Association, which is subsidised by the Borough and is under the guidance of the Medical Officer and the Health Visitors, continue to give most valuable support to the aims of the Municipal scheme.

Drs. Hutton and Mackwood, and Drs. Laura Horne, Dorothy Fenwick and G. M. Pratt, and in the latter part of the year, also, Dr. Slater, Dr. Katharine Andrew, Dr. Bowes and Dr. Walker, have held during the year 133 medical consultation clinics, at which 3,892 attendances were made by 450 infants and young children. 415 mothers made 6,140 attendances at the five Centres, where 98 Health Talks were given, amongst the other activities of the Association. In the "Toddlers'" Nurseries there were 5,706 attendances. The Superintendent paid 1,402 visits to homes.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Dorset Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, Swanage.

Through the agency of the local Honorary Representative—Miss Budge—seven "toddlers" and 18 children of school age were admitted to this Hospital, mostly debilitated conditions following prolonged illness. The average stay of the younger children was six weeks, and of school children four weeks.

The parents contributed, in accordance with their means, towards the cost of maintenance.

Unmarried Mothers. A Home for Rescue and Preventive work, for girls awaiting confinement, and for unmarried mothers with their infants, with 4 beds and 4 cots, is maintained by voluntary help at "Oak Tree Lodge," Pottery Road, Parkstone.

In its Rescue and Preventive work, 90 cases have during 1928 been visited and helped in various ways, 22 girls belonging to Poole eventually passing through the Home.

In five cases, maternity arrangements were provided for by the Home.

Illegitimate Infants. "Fairholm," Commercial Road, Parkstone, is a Home capable of accommodating 23 infants, receiving an annual grant from Government funds, and subject to the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The total number admitted during 1928 was 12, of whom 3 were children whose mothers belong to the Borough. The mothers pay for the upkeep of the baby, while at work.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total loss of infant life amounted in 1928 to 46. For 1927, the total number was 52. The resulting mortality rate for 1928 is 50.2 deaths for each 1,000 births, as compared with 58.1 for 1927. The Town's previous best figure was 53.7 in 1926. The rate for England and Wales in 1928 was 65, the larger towns showing 70 and the smaller towns 60, with which Poole's figure of 50 shows up in a very favourable light, and again demonstrates continued and marked progress in preventing the wastage of infant life.

Examination of Table C., which enumerates the causes of death in infants for the year, as certified by the medical attendant in each case, shows that 30 out of the total 46 were directly or indirectly due to some ante-natal cause affecting the mother, which prevented the children from entering the world with a fair chance to survive.

There were also 25 stillbirths not included in the above figures and these have to be added to the toll of infant life sacrificed to abnormal ante-natal maternal conditions. So that altogether 55 potential lives were lost on this account. In the previous year the figure was 58.

Twenty-eight, or 61 per cent. of the whole, did not survive for one month, and are described as neo-natal deaths. Each year one half of the infants who die, die thus in the first month. Twenty-six of these 28 died from ante-natal causes.

It would be futile to suggest that any form of organised Health activities could hope to wipe out this wastage. There are too many factors at work, human nature included. But what we can hope for is that the development of accessible Centres for ante-natal advice, and of maternity facilities freed from the anxieties of awkward home conditions, with advisers whose personality and experience can spread mutual and general confidence, will result that the girl of to-day, who has grown to girlhood with a more active appreciation of the laws of Health and Hygiene, may in her motherhood be spared many of the avoidable mischances of the past.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN FROM 1—5 YEARS.

I repeat below a comparative Table which shows from year to year the proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year and of children under school age. It will be seen that the reduction in loss of infant life, as indicated by the gradual fall in the percentage of infant deaths compared with the total deaths, is not, as some critics would assert, merely a postponement of death into the second year of life. The reduction in the percentage loss of "toddlers" over the period reviewed is greater than that achieved for infants, which goes to show that to whatever causes the improvement in the infant's chance of life is due, these are sufficiently sound to gain enhanced effect as the child grows older. It is not too bold a claim to assert that Maternity and Child Welfare Work is one of these causes.

Year	Popula- tion.	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Per cent. of Total Deaths	Deaths 1—5 years	Mean Deaths 1—5 by four- yearly groups.	Per cent. of Total Deaths	Deaths over 5	Per cent. of Total Deaths	Total Deaths
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1907	32518	895	68	16.3				316	75.8	417
1908	33217	880	87	19.4	43			318	71.0	448
1909	33524	933	83	17.8	40			343	73.8	466
1910	34168	884	73	16.8	43			318	73.3	434
1911	39102	936	118	21.6	45	42.75	9.0	384	70.2	547
1912	40386	918	81	17.7	28	39.00	8.2	348	76.1	457
1913	41066	910	75	16.6	23	34.75	7.4	354	78.3	452
1914	41889	883	68	14.1	38	33.50	6.9	375	77.9	481
1915	42800	812	76	14.6	38	31.75	6.6	406	78.1	520
1916	42331	840	64	12.0	43	35.50	7.1	428	80.0	535
1917	42335	690	58	11.0	40	39.75	7.7	432	81.5	530
1918	43829	680	55	9.4	36	39.25	7.2	491	84.4	582
1919	41100	769	48	9.1	21	35.00	6.4	458	87.0	527
1920	43400	1024	77	16.4	13	27.50	5.2	381	80.9	471
1921	43649	951	70	13.4	9	19.75	3.8	442	84.8	521
1922	43250	865	69	11.1	32	18.75	3.5	522	84.1	623
1923	43860	845	51	9.8	18	18.00	3.4	454	86.8	523
1924	45150	814	54	10.3	21	20.00	3.9	450	85.7	525
1925	46150	837	60	11.1	20	22.75	4.2	462	85.2	542
1926	49150	861	46	8.3	11	17.50	3.2	496	89.7	553
1927	51030	895	52	8.3	9	15.25	2.4	567	90.3	628
1928	52940	916	46	7.4	22	15.50	2.5	553	89.1	621

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one death during the year from Puerperal Fever, and seven mothers were notified as having died from complications of childbirth. This is an unduly heavy loss, and compares very unfavourably with recent years.



PART IV.



School Medical Service.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

LIST OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 1928.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN H. S. CARTER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. C. CARTER.

Aldermen :

L. D. BALLARD, J.P. H. J. COLE.
J. C. W. JULYAN, J.P.

Councillors :

MISS C. H. J. PATERSON, J.P. F. J. BACON
A. E. F. CORNWELL J. G. DAY
G. W. GREEN, J.P. S. A. PHILLIPS, J.P.
J. W. WHITE

Co-opted Members :

MISS BARNES MISS BUDGE
MISS LAY H. W. HICKS
A. H. JOHNSTON J. STANLEY LITTLE
E. LEGG

PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my eighth Annual Report on the School Medical Service of the Borough.

The attendance figures for the year are equivalent to saying that perfect attendance throughout the year has been maintained by 89.7 out of every hundred elementary children. In 1927 it was 89.3. In 1923, the record year, it was 91.0.

With the building activities of recent years, especially those controlled by the Council itself, there has gradually developed an appreciable change in the local distribution of the child population. The effect of this is at present receiving your practical consideration in schemes for the formation of Central Schools, the re-organisation and re-distribution of existing schools, and proposals for extension of accommodation to meet the requirements both of reduced class maximum numbers in particular and an increasing population in general.

The School Medical Service is not a self-contained unit. It runs in Poole closely parallel with the Child Welfare Service, and the working organisation is the same both in personnel and in methods. This is an advantage which it is more difficult to achieve in a community of much greater size than Poole. But its importance cannot be over-estimated if a serious attempt is to be made to eradicate the chief defects found in the young schoolchild of 5 years at its initial medical overhaul. Many of these defects have been allowed to develop from infancy. In some cases they are due to a lack of understanding on the part of the parent, to whom our educational endeavours must be freely extended in Health propaganda. Intimate co-ordination between the School Medical Service and the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes of the Borough must be assiduously maintained.

I have to thank again all who have assisted in the work, whether in Council, in the Schools, in Clinics or in Office.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE,

School Medical Officer.

PRELIMINARY.

There are in the Borough sixteen Elementary Schools, with a total of 35 Departments. The accommodation is for 6,737 children, and there are some 6,405 names on the registers—an increase of 91. The above figures include the Russell-Cotes School, although, having its own Medical Officer, this School does not appear in the figures affecting the School Medical Service proper.

The fact that the School Medical Officer is at the same time Medical Officer of Health, in charge of the Borough's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, admits of a unification of control, a continuity of effort, and a possibility of "following-up," which becomes more difficult of achievement in a community of larger numbers.

A School Medical Service is firstly preventive, secondly advisory, and thirdly remedial. In its preventive aspect, its function is to keep healthy children well, and to safeguard them where possible from unhealthy contact. In its advisory aspect, its function is to detect incipient or unknown ill-health in the school child, and to direct it to its proper curative guide, the family doctor. The remedial aspect takes shape in two forms—(a) to deal with such minor ailments as do not in themselves demand a doctor's services, but which, if left uncontrolled, may ultimately become more serious, to the detriment of educational progress, and (b) to organise a scheme of treatment for crippling defects of a more specialised nature, which, though requiring expenditure prohibitive in many individual cases, yet when so organised can be economically brought within the reach of all whose health would benefit by its application.

As being special in nature, the defects require specialised treatment, hence the co-operation in the scheme of the services of the local specialists in each sphere—the Eye, the Nose and Throat, the X-Ray, and the Dental Specialist.

To carry the service into effect in as complete a manner as possible, the work is sub-divided into :—

- (1) Routine and Special Inspections by the School Medical Officer, the School Nurse, and clerical assistance.
- (2) Class-by-class inspections by School Nurses.
- (3) Clinics for advice and treatment.
- (4) Following up.

Medical Inspections. To systematise this work, all children at entrance and at fixed age periods in their curriculum are thoroughly examined. Parents are in all cases invited to be present. Children who are found to have some definite defect or defects are scheduled as "specials" for re-examination every three months, unless in the meantime the defects which can be so corrected have been attended to either by the parents' arrangements with the family doctor, or by means of the School Clinic system in operation.

These medical inspections apply at present to Elementary Schools only.

Class-by-class Inspections. The School Nurses visit Schools periodically for the purpose of making rapid surveys of general scope, such as personal cleanliness, to detect undesirable, contagious or possibly infectious conditions, and to act generally in co-operation with the School Staff in preserving the general health tone of the Schools.

Clinics. Facilities for advice and treatment are provided as follows:—

(a) *Minor Ailment Clinics.*

(i) Poole Council Buildings. Each School day at 9 a.m.

(ii) Branksome Council Buildings. Each School day at 9 a.m.

Every child sent to the Clinic by General Practitioner, by School Head, by School Attendance Officer, or by Parent, is seen by the School Medical Officer, who determines whether each is a suitable case for clinic treatment, and if so, arranges for treatment accordingly. If the defect is of a special nature, calling for the services of a specialist, the child in course receives attention at one of the following operative Clinics:—

(b) *Dental Clinic.* Poole Council Buildings: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

(c) *Eye Clinic.* Cornelia Hospital: each Tuesday at 3.15 p.m.

(d) *Nose and Throat Clinic.* Cornelia Hospital: each Thursday morning at 10.30 a.m.; with in-patient accommodation for such cases as are considered suitable for retention in Hospital.

(e) *X-Ray Clinic for Treatment of Ringworm.* Cornelia Hospital: each Monday afternoon at 3 p.m.

For the abnormal child—the dull and backward, the deaf, the blind or partially blind, the cripple and the mentally defective—the aim is to arrange in suitable cases for admission to a special class, School or Institution, where the child's disability may present the minimum of disadvantage to himself and those around him, and offer the best chance of progress.

Following-up. This is one of the most important and necessary parts of the work.

At the periodical medical inspection in school, certain children, whom for a special reason it is desirable to see again, are distinguished as “specials.” These re-appear at the next three-monthly inspection. The reason may be that the mother has expressed her desire to have the teeth, eyes, throat or other defect which has been pointed out to her attended to under her own arrangements, or the defect seen may give indication of being of a temporary

nature. Or again, the condition may be one that a few visits and advice from the School Nurse can rectify.

Unaccountable absences from School are followed up by the School Attendance Officers. Many of these absentees are subsequently referred to the Clinics.

EMERGENCY DRESSING OUTFIT FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The following instructions issued to Heads of Elementary Schools explain the operation of this outfit, which was introduced in 1926 :—

BOROUGH OF POOLE.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

EMERGENCY DRESSING OUTFIT.

1. This box when issued contains the following :—

1 kidney basin	1 package 2½ in. bandages.
1 pr. Forceps.	1 roll Boric Lint.
1 pr. blunt-pointed Scissors.	1 bottle Tincture of Iodine.
1 package safety pins.	1 bottle Boric Acid crystals.
1 package 1½ in. bandages.	1 Iodine brush.
2. Applications for fresh supplies of expendable contents should be made to the SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MARKET STREET, by written requisition signed by the Head of School or Department.
3. School Staffs will please note that this outfit is not designed to be an alternative to Minor Ailment Clinic attendance and treatment, and is not to be used as such.

It is provided solely to allow of IMMEDIATE FIRST ATTENTION ONLY being given where considered necessary, until such time as the condition can be seen by the family Medical Attendant or the School Medical Officer.

R. J. MAULE HORNE,
*Medical Officer of Health and
School Medical Officer.*

GENERAL REVIEW OF SCHOOL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

During the year 831 Entrants, 770 children of the age of 8 (Intermediates), and 517 children of the age of 12 (Leavers) were examined by the School Medical Officer—a total of 2,118, as compared with 1,754 in 1927. A further 282 “specials” were re-examined during the year.

In addition, 3,440 special School and Clinic inspections were made, with 7,961 subsequent re-inspections—a total of 11,401.

Apart from this, the School Nurses paid 348 “Rapid Inspection” visits to Schools, covering in these inspections 48,522 children, and passing on to the Clinics for necessary advice or treatment 989 of the children seen.

1519 visits were made to the homes of School children in connection with the occurrence of infectious diseases.

In the work of "following-up," visits to the home were made as follows :—

For Uncleanliness	...	...	153
Diseases of Skin	...	...	131
Diseases of Eye	...	...	36
Diseases of Ear	...	...	20
Diseases of Nose and Throat	...	...	151
Dental Defects	...	...	27
Various	...	...	55

Clothing and Footwear. Of 2,118 children examined, 7 were found definitely unsatisfactory in this respect.

Nutrition. 69 of the 2,118 could be described as below par to such an extent as to render the way easy for permanent or chronic ill-health.

Uncleanliness. 44 of the 2,118 children were found to have nits of the head louse in their hair. 79 had prominent marks of the bites of fleas. In some cases both conditions were present. The figures were 60 and 101 respectively in the 1754 children examined in 1927. There is an improvement but there is still much to be desired, and it is hoped that as the young generation grows up education in personal cleanliness will remove this stigma.

Teeth. The figures given below are the results of the School Medical Officer's inspection, not of the Dental Specialists, and are given to show the general trend of the results.

Percentage with	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
All teeth sound ...	38.8	40.4	44.2	37.4	54.0
1—3 defective ...	39.0	42.7	35.1	37.2	29.5
4 or more defective ...	22.2	16.9	20.7	25.4	16.5

The round 20 per cent. at the bottom of the scale are to a great extent "irreconcilables," who are likely to remain in spite of advice and teaching.

Apart from these irreconcilable objectors, inspection shows that even by the age of five years the temporary teeth have been the victims of injudicious training and diet to such an extent as seriously to interfere with successful effort on the part of the Dentists to preserve them.

Education of the parent in the sphere of child welfare has not up to the present penetrated sufficiently with regard to suitable diet for and care of the milk teeth.

The following figures for the year show both the high ratio of decay in the young children and the desirable results of the Dental Scheme in the older scholars.

	Entrants	Intermediates	Leavers	Total
Examined ...	831	770	517	2118
Teeth sound ...	373	415	354	1142
1—3 decayed ...	215	252	157	624
4 or more decayed ...	243	103	6	352

Skin. In 1927 no Ringworm, one case of Scabies, 2 cases of Impetigo, and 17 minor skin defects were found. In 1928 the figures are 1 case of Ringworm of the Body, 5 cases of Impetigo, and 19 minor defects.

Eyes. 244 of the 2,118 children examined had defective vision, while 24 had squint. 33 children had Blepharitis at the date of examination.

Ears. Six of the children examined had some degree of deafness, but not to a degree to hamper their progress in an ordinary school.

A history of intermittent Otorrhoea was found in 22.

Nose and Throat. 420 of the 2,118 children showed unhealthy Tonsils, and in 54 cases definite Adenoid growths also existed.

It is a noticeable feature that, where the derangement of the tonsils was not due to a temporary cold or sore throat, the more aggravated and chronic enlargement in most cases coincided with a mouthful of bad teeth.

Enlarged Glands in the Neck. 163 children out of 2,118 were found on examination to have glands which were then or had lately been reacting to some unhealthy condition of scalp, ears, throat or teeth.

Defective Speech. 4 cases of stammering, of mild degree, were found.

Heart and Circulation. 2 children suffered from Organic Heart Disease, while a further 14 showed a functional derangement.

11 had a noticeable degree of anaemia.

Lungs. 32 of the 2,118 children were subject to recurrent Bronchitis. 28 could be described as "pretubercular" and suitable for an Open-Air School.

Nervous System. One case of mild Epilepsy was found. Two had Chorea.

Deformities. Among the 2,118 children, 23 suffered from a slight form of Rickets, and 1 from Spinal Curvature.

"*Specials.*" Of 261 specials re-examined, the defective condition previously found had been completely rectified in 107. In a further 64 the condition was definitely improved, and in the remaining 90 no change could be observed.

Vaccination. Efficient vaccination is taken as being achieved where there remain three or more marks. In 1928 :—

of 831 children under 8 examined, 15 per cent. were found efficiently vaccinated, 77 per cent. entirely unvaccinated ;

of 770 children of 8, 9.5 per cent. were found efficiently vaccinated, 82.5 per cent. entirely unvaccinated ;

of 517 children of 12, 11.5 per cent. were found efficiently vaccinated, 80.5 per cent. entirely unvaccinated.

Attendance of Parents. The parents of all children are requested to attend at the inspections, so that in cases of abnormal conditions an accurate history of the defect can be ascertained, and suitable advice given.

Interest taken by the parents in this work for the maintenance of the health of childhood increases, especially at the first examination, although the current year shows a set-back, probably due to a certain extent to industrial conditions.

Percentage of Attendance of Parent or Guardian.

		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Entrants	...	67.5	63.3	60.6	72.3	62.4
Intermediates	...	36.0	44.0	36.5	44.0	43.8
Leavers	...	20.0	25.3	18.8	24.2	16.0

MINOR TREATMENT AND OPERATIVE CLINICS.

Uncleanliness in Head, in the form of nits or vermin, was dealt with in 112 children. In many the condition showed great neglect. 87 of these children had to be excluded from School, with subsequent loss of grant.

Two Sacker combs are kept in the Clinics, and were lent out to suitable cases.

Skin Conditions. *Ringworm of the Hair* was detected in 6 cases. All proved amenable to Clinic treatment, without need for application of X-Rays.

Ringworm of the Body was found in 12 cases. Both of these conditions show a marked reduction on all previous years.

Scabies or Itch is diminishing, appearing in 13 children, compared with 13, 18, 13, 22, 40 and 66 in former years.

Impetigo and Septic Bruises and Sores numbered 919 cases. The zeal of the School staffs in making use of the Clinic while the condition is still trivial is much appreciated by the Department, and is to be encouraged.

Nose and Throat. 161 children with unhealthy tonsils and adenoid growths were dealt with through the School Clinic. These include cases referred from the School Medical Inspections.

71 of these received operative treatment at Cornelia Hospital under the Borough Scheme, compared with 77 in 1927.

Defective Teeth. 258 children voluntarily attended the Minor Ailments Clinic for dental treatment, on account of their teeth. This is continued testimony to the popularity of the Clinic for a usually distasteful proceeding.

The Dental Surgeons inspected at the Schools 5548 children, of whom 3659 were ascertained to require treatment. Altogether 1825 actually attended and received treatment, 50·0 per cent. of the whole.

There is not included in these figures a proportion of children whose parents, on the information and advice gained by the inspections, obtained dental treatment otherwise than through the School Dental Clinic.

Analysis of the ages of children inspected by the Dental Officers, and the proportion requiring treatment, is given below.

Ages	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Inspected	558	643	765	757	566	478	528	592	571	90	5548
Referred for treatment	350	430	553	525	402	317	326	347	352	57	3659
Percentage requiring treatment	62.7	66.9	72.3	69.4	71.0	66.3	61.7	58.6	61.6	63.3	—
Percentage in 1927	60.7	72.4	67.4	70.3	67.0	64.9	59.4	54.0	54.5	63.9	—

Mr. Myers, the Senior Dental Surgeon, reports as follows :—

“ It is very satisfactory to note the increased interest taken by the Parents in sending their children to the Dental Clinic, as the following figures will show :—

Year.	No. Examined.	No. attended for treatment.
1924	3209	1070
1925	4782	1514
1926	5210	1677
1927	5288	1790
1928	5548	1825

Of course there are yet a great number of Parents who do not realise their responsibility regarding the welfare of their children's teeth, as a road to good health in the future.

In my opinion it is a pity that parents do not take more notice of the advice sent to them by the School Medical Branch of the Public Health Department, and take advantage of the services of the Dental Surgeons who are attached to the Clinic.

(Signed) LANCE B. MYERS,
L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng.”

Visual Defects. The number of children referred for the first time to the Refraction Clinic at Cornelia Hospital was 203. Of these 123 actually attended.

A further 288 children who had in previous years been provided with glasses were notified to attend for a re-test, and 134 actually attended for re-examination of their sight.

Of the above, spectacles were prescribed for 180, of whom 114 took advantage of the Borough Scheme to obtain glasses or new glasses—a proportion of 63.5%. Several other children are known to have had glasses provided from other sources.

After provision of spectacles, parents are advised to bring the child to the School Clinic, so that the fit and suitability of the glasses may be confirmed.

Chest Conditions. 45 cases of "Pre-Tubercular" type were taken under supervision. For these and for another 75 already classed as suitable, the provision of an Open-Air School would mean a better chance of improvement, both in health and in education.

30 subjects of Bronchitis were also dealt with.

Abnormal Children. Table III gives particulars of all exceptional children of school age. Schemes are under consideration for building new, and for re-modelling existing, schools. It is hoped that provision for the mentally abnormal child suitable for the "special class" will receive consideration in the re-adjustments. Institutional arrangements for the education of the deaf and of the blind are in force. An endeavour is also being made to complete a scheme by which suitable orthopaedic treatment will be combined with educational facilities for those suffering from crippling conditions, inasmuch as the co-ordinated Child Welfare and School Medical Services cannot entirely succeed by preventive effort.

The provision of an Open-Air School for the otherwise physically-hampered child is a problem still to be undertaken.

The Child Guidance Clinic. Many complicated factors and circumstances operate in the production of the abnormal or exceptional child, and the problem to be faced in setting these children under appropriate influences means much more than slowing up the average rate of educational progress to meet a less receptive intelligence. Heredity, instinct, balance, emotion, retarded development, have all to be investigated, the influences followed up, and the child's education guided through a maze of diverting factors.

In order to help to bring the child of this type into fairer conditions of competition with its "average" neighbour, a special "clinic" has been arranged for, and will commence operations in the ensuing year.

A moment's thought makes it evident that such a clinic must, if it is to be practically useful, work in close conjunction with toddler life on the one hand, and with the After-Care and Juvenile Employment Bureau on the other. Fortunately, the very desirable co-

operation already in force between the Child Welfare Scheme, the School Medical Service and the After-Care Committee work—a co-ordination which is perhaps most practically attainable in a town of Poole's size—has already provided the background for this work. To help the proposal still further, there is available—by the progressive action of the County Council in developing at its Mental Hospital at Dorchester an “early mental” clinic—a further avenue of advice and guidance, whose co-operation will be of exceptional value.

Juvenile Employment and After-Care Committee This Bureau and Committee continue to do valuable co-ordinating work between school life and the labour market. Each year about 550 children pass from elementary school life. The last report shows that 410 Juveniles were “placed,” the vacancies filled including places in pottery works, timber yards, mechanics’ and builders’ workshops, shops, offices, post office, and as printers, gardeners, labourers, and errand boys. Girls found work in 46 resident and 33 daily domestic posts, also as laundry workers, shop-assistants, clerks, waitresses, tailoring apprentices, etc.

Health Propaganda. Copies of the following have been distributed to all Elementary School or Department Heads:—

Handbook: “Hygiene of the Mouth and Teeth,” issued by the Dental Board of the United Kingdom.

Handbook: “Suggestions on Health Education,” issued by the Board of Education.

Arrangements have been made for the monthly issue to the scholars of the upper classes of the local issue of “Better Health,” the journal of the Central Council for Health Education. Easily assimilated books of practical advice prepared by the Health and Cleanliness Council—“Keep Fit” for boys, and “Health and Beauty” for girls—to the number of 1,000, are being distributed via the School Dental Clinics.

The School population itself shared prominently in “Health Week,” talks being given by the Medical Officer of Health to the Grammar School and to all the upper standards of the Elementary Schools on “The Use and Abuse of Sunlight” and “The Prevention of Rheumatism.” This willing co-operation of the School Staffs in the dissemination of Health information to the young has been for years a gratifying object lesson to which the Public Health Department would like to record its deep sense of appreciation.

The Elementary School children took part in a Prize Essay Competition, the subject being “My Rules for Maintaining Natural Health.”

In the Infant Schools, the child mind was appealed to by simple coloured demonstration picture-posters, with appropriate rhymes or mottoes, and 1,000 painting-books repeating the same points were issued to Infant School Heads for the Toddlers’ use.

Irregular Attendances. Under the School Attendance Byelaws, 54 appearances were made before the magistrates to account for delinquency. Fines were inflicted in 29 cases. Some unsatisfactory cases are included more than once in these figures.

Part-Time Employment. 133 certificates under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Education Act, 1918, have been issued to children over 12 years.

Treatment Charges. The scheme of charges for Clinic treatment based on a scale of income and approved by the Board of Education has now been in operation for five years.

The scale approved was as follows :—

Conditions as to Free Treatment and Payments. Treatment at the Clinics is provided FREE for families where the weekly income from all sources is below the following figures :—

	No. of Children under 16 years.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Where both Parents or Guardians are alive	£1 10s.	£2	£2 10s.	£3	£3 10s.	£4	£4 10s.
Where one Parent or Guardian is alive	£1 5s.	£1 15s.	£2 5s.	£2 15s.	£3 5s.	£3 15s.	£4 5s.

For families where the total weekly income is above these amounts, the following CHARGES per child are made, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

1. *Minor Ailments.* Free for first fortnight. Thereafter 1/- for three months' treatment.

2. *Provision of Spectacles.* Cost of spectacles.

3. *Dental Treatment.* Sixpence per attendance, or 1/- for two or more necessary attendances.

4. *Tonsils and Adenoid Treatment.* Tonsils alone, 5/-. Combined treatment, 7/6.

5. *X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm.* 5/-.

The amount received in reduction of the gross cost of the School Medical Service during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 has been £33 11s. 6d., £55 5s. 6d. and £38 16s. 0d. respectively.

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7. Number of Forests in each of Provinces
8. Number of Forests in each of Provinces
9. Number of Forests in each of Provinces
10. Number of Forests in each of Provinces

Table I.
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	831
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	770
Leavers	...	...	...	...	517
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	2118
					<hr/>

Number of other Routine Inspections.	282
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	3440
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	7961
				<hr/>
				11401
				<hr/>

2. The Commission is of the opinion that the Commission should be given the right to request the Government to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the Commission is able to carry out its functions.

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requir- ing treat- ment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but <i>not</i> requiring treatment.	Requir- ing treat- ment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but <i>not</i> requiring treatment.
SKIN	Malnutrition	...	...	...	44	—	—	—
	Uncleanliness :				—	—	—	—
	(See Table IV., Group V.)				—	—	—	—
	Ringworm :				—	—	—	—
	Scalp	...	...	...	—	—	6	—
	Body	...	...	...	—	—	12	—
EYE	Scabies	...	...	...	—	—	13	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	4	—	69	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)				7	—	1404	—
	Blepharitis	...	...	...	33	—	59	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	3	—	33	—
	Keratitis	...	...	...	4	—	2	—
EAR	Corneal Opacities				—	—	1	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)				244	—	71	—
	Squint	...	...	...	24	—	4	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	1	—	5	—
	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	6	—	3	—
	Otitis Media	...	...	...	22	—	25	—
NOSE AND THROAT	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	1	—	27	—
	Enlarged Tonsils only	...	...	...	420	—	124	—
	Adenoids only	...	...	...	19	—	7	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	35	—	30	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	5	—	188	—
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	...	...	...	163	—	54	—
HEART AND CIRCULA- TION	Defective Speech	...	...	...	4	—	1	—
	Teeth—Dental Diseases	...	...	...	352	624	258	—
	(See Table IV., Group IV.)							
	Heart Disease :				—	2	—	1
	Organic	...	...	...	—	14	—	6
	Functional	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
LUNGS	Anaemia	...	...	...	11	—	7	—
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	32	—	30	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases				—	2	—	2
	Pulmonary :				—	—	—	—
	Definite	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
	Suspected	...	...	...	28	—	45	—
TUBER- CULOSIS	Non-Pulmonary :				—	—	—	—
	Glands	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
	Spine	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Hip	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Other Forms	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Epilepsy	...	...	...	—	1	—	2
	Chorea	...	...	...	2	—	9	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	—	10	—	3
	Rickets	...	...	...	—	23	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
DEFOR- MITIES	Other Forms	...	...	...	—	22	—	1
	Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	20	1	821	3

TABLE II.

B. Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN found at ROUTINE Medical Inspection to Require Treatment
(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
CODE GROUPS :—			
Entrants ...	831	472	56.79
Intermediates ...	770	421	54.68
Leavers ...	517	241	46.61
Total (Code Groups) ...	2118	1134	53.54
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

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TABLE III.
Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	—	—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind).	1 Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	2 Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	1	2
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.	1 Suitable for training in a School or class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS.	2 Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Deaf	Attending Certified Schools or classes for the Deaf ...	1	—	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	2	2	4
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.	Feebleminded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	16	22	38
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	2	2	4
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year	Feebleminded ...	—	—	—
		Imbeciles ...	—	—	—
		Idiots ...	—	—	—
		Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	1	—	1
	Suffering from severe epilepsy	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	4	1	5
	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At no School or Institution ...	1	2	3
		At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.)	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open Air Schools ...	—	—	—
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis	At Public Elementary Schools ...	61	59	120
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
		At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	—	—	—
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g. children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	—	1
		At Certified Hospital Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	5	15	20
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	3	3	6

1871
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 1900

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Residence	Notes
John Smith	35	M	Farmer	Maine	
Mary Smith	32	F	Homemaker	Maine	
Robert Smith	10	M	Student	Maine	
Elizabeth Smith	8	F	Student	Maine	
William Smith	5	M	Student	Maine	
Sarah Smith	4	F	Student	Maine	
James Smith	3	M	Student	Maine	
Anna Smith	2	F	Student	Maine	
Thomas Smith	1	M	Student	Maine	
Margaret Smith	1	F	Student	Maine	
Charles Smith	1	M	Student	Maine	
Elizabeth Smith	1	F	Student	Maine	
John Smith	1	M	Student	Maine	
Mary Smith	1	F	Student	Maine	

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN :—			
Ringworm-Scalp	6	—	6
Ringworm-Body	12	—	12
Scabies	13	—	13
Impetigo	69	—	69
Other skin disease	175	—	175
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	100	—	100
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	55	—	55
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1854	—	1854
Total	2284	—	2284

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as
Minor Ailments—Group I.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Submitted to refraction by pri- vate practitioner or at hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (5)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	281	—	—	281
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ... (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	19	—	—	19
Total	300	—	—	300

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	180
(b) Otherwise	—

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	114
(b) Otherwise	—

Table of Income Taxes for 1917

TOTAL TAXES

GROUP 1: WITHIN CLASSIFICATION

Income	Tax	Total Tax	Rate
0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
30	0	0	0
40	0	0	0
50	0	0	0
60	0	0	0
70	0	0	0
80	0	0	0
90	0	0	0
100	0	0	0
110	0	0	0
120	0	0	0
130	0	0	0
140	0	0	0
150	0	0	0
160	0	0	0
170	0	0	0
180	0	0	0
190	0	0	0
200	0	0	0

GROUP 2: OUTSIDE CLASSIFICATION

Income	Tax	Total Tax	Rate
0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
30	0	0	0
40	0	0	0
50	0	0	0
60	0	0	0
70	0	0	0
80	0	0	0
90	0	0	0
100	0	0	0
110	0	0	0
120	0	0	0
130	0	0	0
140	0	0	0
150	0	0	0
160	0	0	0
170	0	0	0
180	0	0	0
190	0	0	0
200	0	0	0

GROUP 3: OUTSIDE CLASSIFICATION

Income	Tax	Total Tax	Rate
0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
20	0	0	0
30	0	0	0
40	0	0	0
50	0	0	0
60	0	0	0
70	0	0	0
80	0	0	0
90	0	0	0
100	0	0	0
110	0	0	0
120	0	0	0
130	0	0	0
140	0	0	0
150	0	0	0
160	0	0	0
170	0	0	0
180	0	0	0
190	0	0	0
200	0	0	0

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
71	—	71	161	232

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—		(2) Hours devoted to :—	
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :		Inspection - 118 } Total—429½	
Aged :		Treatment - 311½ }	
Routine Age Groups	5—558	Total—5548	(3) Attendances made by children for treatment —1825
	6—643		
	7—765		
	8—757		
	9—566		
	10—478		
	11—528		
	12—592		
13—571	(4) Fillings :—	Permanent Teeth 323 } Total—398	
14— 90			Temporary Teeth 75 }
Specials—	Nil	(5) Extractions :—	Permanent Teeth 460 } Total 3178
		Temporary Teeth 2718 }	
Grand Total	5548	(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 606—N ₂ O 4—Chloroform	
(b) Found to require treatment	3659	(7) Other operations :—	Permanent Teeth — } Total—
(c) Actually treated	1825	Permanent Teeth —	
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination		Temporary Teeth —	

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	27
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	48522
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	86
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	—	
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a)	Under the Education Act, 1921	...	—
(b)	Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	54

TABLE V.
Record of Work at Poole and Branksome Minor Ailment Treatment Centres.

Defect or Disease.				POOLE.		BRANKSOME.		TOTAL.	
				Children	Consul- tations	Children.	Consul- tations	Children.	Consul- tations
SKIN	Malnutrition	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uncleanliness—Head	...	...	29	182	68	720	97	902
	Body	...	...	3	3	12	134	15	137
	Ringworm—Head	...	...	5	11	1	3	6	14
	Body	...	...	8	35	4	22	12	57
	Scabies	...	...	2	35	11	90	13	125
	Impetigo	...	...	36	252	33	399	69	651
	Injuries	...	...	208	981	171	1088	379	2069
	Septic Sores	...	...	543	5031	307	3514	850	8545
	Other Skin diseases (Non-tubercular)	...	...	94	421	81	549	175	970
EYES.	Blepharitis	...	...	28	83	31	123	59	206
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	20	49	13	79	33	128
	Keratitis	...	...	1	4	1	1	2	5
	Corneal Ulcer	...	...	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Defective Vision	...	...	47	60	24	76	71	136
	Squint	...	...	2	7	2	7	4	14
EAR.	Other Eye Conditions	...	...	4	12	1	5	5	17
	Cerumen	...	...	—	—	3	15	3	15
	Otitis Media	...	...	17	33	8	45	25	78
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	17	50	10	42	27	92
NOSE AND THROAT	Enlarged tonsils only	...	...	44	166	80	302	124	468
	Adenoids	...	...	5	12	2	4	7	16
	Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	13	36	17	63	30	99
	Sore Throat	...	...	131	288	57	158	188	446
HEART AND CIRCULATION	Swabs taken in Clinics	...	...	—	129	—	52	—	181
	Adenitis	...	...	33	63	21	52	54	115
	Defective teeth	...	...	151	198	107	188	258	386
	Defective Speech	...	...	—	—	1	2	1	2
	Heart Disease—Organic	...	...	—	—	1	2	1	2
	Functional	...	...	1	8	5	5	6	13
LUNGS	Anaemia	...	...	1	2	6	54	7	56
	Bronchitis	...	...	18	44	12	44	30	88
	Other Non-tubercular diseases	...	...	1	3	1	18	2	21
	Pretuberculosis	...	...	14	141	31	453	45	594
TUBERCULOSIS	Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	—	—	1	2	1	2
	Other Forms of T.B.—Glands	...	...	—	—	1	1	1	1
	Spine	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hip	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Skin	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Epilepsy	...	...	1	3	1	4	2	7
	Chorea	...	...	3	14	6	18	9	32
	Other Diseases	...	...	—	—	3	11	3	11
DEFORMITIES	Rickets	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other forms	...	...	—	—	1	1	1	1
Common Infectious Diseases				80	391	164	616	244	1007
Mentally Defective				1	1	2	4	3	5
Enlarged Thyroid Gland				4	41	3	37	7	78
Advice and various				326	825	244	924	570	1749
Total				1892	9486	1548	9875	3440	19361

TABLE VI.

Statistics of Attendance, etc.

School.				Accom- modation	Average Attend- ance	No. on Register at end of year
COUNCIL SCHOOLS.						
Lagland Street	Infants' Department	...	...	249	237	281
Hamworthy	Mixed & Infants'	..	...	401	280	319
Branksome Heath	Boys'	..	...	230	237	239
"	Girls'	..	...	253	246	259
"	Infants'	..	...	190	236	293
Heatherlands	Boys	..	...	312	267	280
"	Girls.	..	...	300	266	276
"	Infants'	..	...	300	244	309
Oakdale	Mixed	..	...	198	229	250
Courthill	Mixed	..	...	400	374	380
"	Infants'	..	...	250	168	226
South Road	Boys'	..	...	290	265	277
"	Girls'	..	...	290	268	275
Martin Road	Mixed & Infants'	..	...	320	270	306
NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.						
St. Aldhelm's	Boys'	..	...	232	197	197
"	Girls' & Infants'	..	...	419	299	332
Parkstone C. of E.	Boys'	..	...	233	130	128
"	Girls'	..	...	149	128	137
"	Infants'	..	...	140	106	144
Longfleet	Boys'	..	...	240	188	198
"	Girls'	..	...	164	149	145
"	Infants'	..	...	164	146	195
Poole C. of E.	Boys'	..	...	279	233	238
"	Girls'	..	...	243	229	242
"	Infants' No. 1	..	...	120	118	151
"	Infants' No. 2	..	...	198	122	153
St. Mary's R.C.	Mixed & Infants'	..	...	103	93	107
Russell-Cotes Nautical School	—Boys'	..	...	70	66	69
Total				6737	5791	6405

OF SLAVERY

—IN—

Year	Slaves	Free	Total
1780	100	100	200
1781	100	100	200
1782	100	100	200
1783	100	100	200
1784	100	100	200
1785	100	100	200
1786	100	100	200
1787	100	100	200
1788	100	100	200
1789	100	100	200
1790	100	100	200
1791	100	100	200
1792	100	100	200
1793	100	100	200
1794	100	100	200
1795	100	100	200
1796	100	100	200
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